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BIRTHS.

On the 25th October, at Ichang, the wife of ROBERT WILLIS, H.B.M. Acting Consul, of a daughter.

On the 29th October, at "Doves' Nest," Kuching, the wife of JOA. P. REUTENS, Government Accountant, of a daughter.

On the 5th November, at 90, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of ROBERT SUTHERLAND, of a son.

On the 5th November, at 52, Broadway, Shanghai, the wife of WILLIAM COHEN, of the C.I.P.O., of a daughter.

On the 9th November, at No. 1, Ladder Street Terrace, the wife of C. E. WARREN, of a daughter.

On the 9th November, at Shanghai, the wife of J. M. E. PEREIRA, of a son.

On the 10th November, at 18, Peking Road, Shanghai, the wife of LESLIE J. CUBITT, of a daughter.

On the 12th November, at Kowloon Dock, the wife of D. BALDWIN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. T. JOHNSTON, FRANK BROWNE, Government Analyst, to JESSIE, youngest daughter of HENRY HUNT, Newton Lodge, Bury St. Edmunds, England.

On the 11th November, at the Union Church, by the Rev. G. J. WILLIAMS, GEORGE KAY HAXTON, son of the late WILLIAM FIFFE and Mrs. HAXTON, of the Schoolhouse, Markinch, Scotland, to EUPHENIA, youngest daughter of the late THOMAS and Mrs. WILSON, of Langholm, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 1st November, at 4, Love Lane, Shanghai, HEIMANN SILLEM, aged 61 years.

On the 4th November, at Hangchow, after a short illness, ADELAIDE MARY MOULE, eldest daughter of Bishop and Mrs. MOULE, aged 42 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVALS OF MAIIS.

The American mail of the 15th October arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, on the 12th November (27 days); and the German mail of the 14th October arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Stutgart*, on the 14th November (31 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The French China Loan Budget Committee has decided to give no portion to native missions or to Orders prohibited by French law.

Prince Ching's orders last week were that he was to travel "night and day" to Kaifengfu, to satisfy the Court's anxiety for full details of recent occurrences at Peking.

Yuan Shikai has been appointed to the acting office in Chihli, and Wang Wen-shao, Vice-president of the Foreign Office, as Peace Plenipotentiary, in place of the late Li Hung-chang.

The anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King was celebrated on the 9th inst., when the warships and other vessels in Harbour flew bunting, the former also firing a salute at noon. The 11th inst. was observed as a public holiday in Hongkong.

At a meeting of the China Association in London, the chairman warmly congratulated Japan on the gallant part she had taken in the relief of the Legations and subsequent operations in the north. He considered that there was still great danger from reactionaries.

The Japanese Government disbursements entailed by the North China affairs during the past fiscal year amounted to 22,815,910 yen, of which 20,000,000 yen are stated to have been defrayed from the naval construction fund, which has been transferred to the accounts of the extraordinary revenue. Therefore, the payment actually made from the ordinary annual income amounts to 2,815,910 yen.

The negotiations that have been going on between the Japanese Vice-Consul in Chungking and the Viceroy of Szechuen with reference to land for Japanese settlement in Chungking, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion on the 30th of October, an area of over 126,000 *tsubo* being granted for the purpose. The text of the convention, according to a Tokyo despatch, will be officially published in a few days.

Mr. Greville left Bangkok in December, 1899 so that by the time Mr. Tower is in residence there the interregnum will have lasted practically two years. The *Bangkok Times* expresses its satisfaction that the Foreign Office has at last been awakened to the fact that there are still British interests in Siam, and as Mr. Tower has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, it may perhaps be inferred that the intention is to be firm in protecting them.

The Australian Federal Senate is debating the Alien Bill excluding all without knowledge of any European language. Ministers are urging acceptance of this Bill as being least offensive to the Japanese, whose friendship is important to England. A close division is anticipated.

Dr. Morrison's authentic text of the Manchurian Convention, as telegraphed by him to the *Times*, confirms his despatch of the 22nd October. The Convention specifies the restoration of the railway to its original owner, and forbids the extension of the line in Southern Manchuria without Russia's consent. There is no mention of other privileges granted to Russia, which induces the belief that the Grand Council has not disclosed all the terms of the Convention.

A Peking despatch to Shanghai states that the Chinese Foreign Ministry recently received a despatch from the Portuguese Governor of Macao tentatively asking for the cession of the district of Hsiangshan, bordering on Macao, in order to round up a "scientific" frontier for the Portuguese concession. The excuse for the above demand of the Portuguese Government is the cession of Kowloon and immediate vicinity by the Chinese Government to Great Britain—which is now rather old history.

We learn on reliable authority from Macao that in connection with the cancelled sale of the Boa Vista Hotel to the French Government, the consideration money which is to be paid by the Macao authorities is \$70,000. The price at which the original owner parted with the property and all its appurtenances, our informant continues, was approximately \$39,000. It is rumoured that ultimately the Santa Casa da Misericordia may take the property over at the price which the Portuguese Government has agreed to pay.

The reorganisation of the Taiwan (Formosa) Government has been approved by the Japanese Emperor, and an official notice to this effect will be promulgated shortly. The existing three perfectual government offices are to be abolished and the whole of Formosa will be governed by the Governor-General's Office. The police administration is to be conducted by the Inspector-General of Police, who is to be appointed by the Governor-General. The reform is based upon the policy of Central administration.

A new customs tariff came into force in British North Borneo on the 15th October. Under it, imported rifles and guns are charged at the rate of \$5 a barrel, and pistols and revolvers \$3 each. Cloth, flour, rope, building materials, leather, rice, stationery, and tinned provisions are charged 5 per cent. on the value, 10 per cent. is the rate on chemicals, cutlery, haberdashery, machines, medicines, paints, silkstuffs, timber, and pipes. Imported fireworks pay 25 per cent. on the value. Liquors are rated high, gin being \$7.50 a case. As to exports, barks and roots are charged 25 per cent. on the value, camphor four dollars per catty, copra 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, gutta percha 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—or \$20 on every picul of the red kind—cattle \$5 per head, lamb and ewe to be charged under agreement, rattans and rice 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, raw sago 16 cents per picul, timber \$2, \$1.75, and \$0.75 per ton; tobacco (estate) one cent per English pound, and (native) one dollar per thousand rolls.

THE DEATH OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

(Daily Press, 9th November.)

The full significance of the death on Thursday of H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG, Viceroy of Chihli, cannot readily be estimated. Undoubtedly the most able Chinaman of his age and the best known, to the outer world, of any Chinese in history passed away in the person of the deceased. It is perhaps a sufficient commentary on his unique position that at the age of 79 years it should be possible to say with justice, as our Shanghai correspondent said, that there is no other prominent Chinese statesman who understands foreign affairs. Better men and more honest diplomats there most undoubtedly are, but not one in the whole of China who has his grasp of the international situation. Moreover, among the Chinese themselves, however discredited he might be temporarily, he was always the last resource in any grave emergency. It may be recalled that in June, 1900, when a representative of this paper went over to Canton to interview Li, who was then Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, he said: "It is generally believed that your Excellency is the only man in China at present who can cope with this difficulty"—that was, the Boxer rising. Li replied, laughing, but with emphasis: "I believe that myself." The precise influence which LI HUNG-CHANG had in the restoration of peace will perhaps never be known. At the time of his appointment as Peace Plenipotentiary we regretted the necessity of the selection of so notorious a Russian partisan, but admitted that there was no one to be suggested in his place. Admiration for his abilities must always be tempered by regret that he preferred to use them in guiding his country by crooked paths, allying himself with some of the worst elements among the ruling clique and seeking his own gain simultaneously with the safety of the reactionary party at the Imperial Court. It would be interesting, but it is now probably impossible, to know whether it was entirely self seeking which in the first instance induced him to throw himself into the arms of Russia, with such dire results to the country with he professed to serve. He was reputed to be by far the richest man in China, and in China officials do not accumulate riches by honest dealing. Yet it cannot be denied that his administration at Canton was marked by a comparative freedom from piracy and brigandage and a general peace which the Kwang provinces have seldom enjoyed, and that his departure was viewed with dismay alike in South China, Hongkong, and at home. It may be that his position at Canton, removing him temporarily from the reach of Russian wiles, gave an opportunity for the display of the more commendable side of Li's character. Certain it is that never did his influence tend so much to the benefit of Great Britain and the commercial Powers generally as during his period of office at Canton which terminated last year. His removal to Chihli immediately gave scope again to the intriguing side of his nature, and once more his pro-Russian bias worked to the detriment of his country.

Russia, it may readily be allowed, has lost in LI HUNG-CHANG a friend who has schemed in her favour for many years, and he leaves apparently no one at all to carry on his policy. The reactionaries who work with the Empress Dowager are all, indeed, nominally pro-Russian, but they are all striving merely to keep their places, to which end Russia seems the surest assistant. The remaining great men of China—it is

difficult to think of any except the Viceroys LIU KUNG-YI and CHANG CHIH-TUNG, neither of whom, of course, can be put in the same class as LI HUNG-CHANG—are patriots whose attitude to Russia is therefore the reverse of friendly. One young and ambitious, the other old and a man of proven honesty, both of them put their country first and do not allow themselves to be dazzled either by Russian gold or by specious promises of protection against the rest of the Powers. Apparently they have already had sufficient influence to secure the rejection of the Manchurian Convention, which Li was unable to sign before his death. But what is to happen next? Russia, according to the secret despatch from the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, mentioned by our Shanghai correspondent in his telegram of the 7th instant, intends in event of a denunciation of the Convention to retain Manchuria and to exact other terms menacing China's independence. If this is not mere "bluff," the time has come for a joint reminder of the other Powers interested that they do not intend to see China made a Russian vassal. Hitherto the Powers in question have contented themselves with giving China more or less secret moral support in fencing against the Russian demands about Manchuria. In face of a direct threat from Russia, already in occupation of Manchuria, China alone is practically helpless. There are only three Powers to whom China can look at this juncture—Japan, the United States, and Great Britain. There is no doubt about the wishes of the Japanese Government, but unfortunately the same cannot be said about the other two Governments. Both have intimated that they do not wish China to enter upon separate negotiations with one Power while the international settlement is still pending. But more than this is wanted. The outlook is the reverse of pleasant, but it will certainly be less pleasant hereafter if Russia carries all before her now. Manchuria in itself, at the moment, is not of great value; but a principle is at stake in the attitude of the Powers toward Russian aggression in the province, and this principle is of more importance than the actual territory of Manchuria. Russia is also fighting for a principle, her own absolute predominance in Northern and Central Asia. It looks as if the death of LI HUNG-CHANG must precipitate this war of principles before either side is quite prepared; but of the two sides Russia is certainly in a better state of preparation, for she at least has her plans out and dried.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

(Daily Press, 13th November.)

The Imperial Customs, acting in the letter, but not in any respect in the spirit of the new Convention with China, have published a notification that after the 11th November all articles except rice, cereals and flour, besides of course bullion, are to pay an import duty estimated at the rate of five per cent. No objection naturally was raised on the part of any of the nations to this principle: in theory it had been long ago conceded as a right to which under the Tariff clauses of the Treaty of Tientsin China was entitled, and it would have been allowed at any time that the Chinese had shown any disposition to amend a Tariff, which the chief mercantile nations concurred in thinking out of date. The question had been mooted several times by England, but under one pretence or other it was always China herself who stood in the way. We

are not aware that any Power, or even China herself, desired a Tariff that could be called protective, China's views being confined to the very natural desire of getting the most out of her foreign trade. While all, protectionists and free-traders, are agreed that of themselves duties on imports are a hindrance to trade, the protectionist holds that in order to encourage the production at home of certain articles it is sound policy to put such a duty on similar goods imported as to prevent their being laid down from abroad at rates at which the home manufacturer cannot compete. Beyond this he is as ready to see the advantage to the people at large of trade having to bear as light taxation as possible. While then the extremist on each side would respectively advocate either the entire abolition of duties, or the fixing of duties at such a rate as would effectively debar the access of foreign-made goods, the moderate man sees in Customs duties merely a convenient method raising revenue, a thing without which in some shape or other no nation can exist. "Tariff for Revenue" only is then with such men the universal cry, a cry which it is satisfactory to notice is gradually making its way in the world, and bids fair to temper, even in the United States, the system of high protection introduced in 1890.

Now it is acknowledged that it was merely with the purpose of obtaining revenue with the slightest possible burden on trade that a readjustment of tariff was approved of in the new conventions with China, and what most concerns those entrusted with the execution of the conventions is that this particular end should be attained. It is a fact known from long experience that the highest duties do not always bring in the highest return, and there are instances where the revenue actually in the long run benefitted by the removal of vexatious dues. Prior to 1848 there were on the British Tariff list no less than some 1,200 separate articles, each of which had to be charged at a different rate. Many of these dues did not pay the expenses incurred in collection, and in all the obstructions, caused by the complicated system of collection, were an actual burden on trade in general. The removal of the burdensome restrictions, and in many cases the entire removal of the duties, it was found entailed no loss on the exchequer, and the simpler system of enumeration introduced actually increased the revenue in cases where, though not actually removed, the dues were considerably reduced and simplified. There seems to be no inkling of this fact on the part of the authorities who have issued the recent notification. *Ad valorem* duties are at all times the most vexatious for the importer, and the most unprofitable for the state, yet a system of uncompromising *ad valorem* dues, wherein each package will have to undergo a separate valuation, seems to be aimed at. Anyone accustomed to the work of a Customs-house will comprehend how much additional labour must be thrown on a staff to carry out such a system; and additional labour thrown on the staff means the employment of more hands, and increased charges for labour and supervision. To take an instance that falls within the cognisance of everyone, it has been the custom hitherto to pass personal baggage free; not only the individual was saved annoyance, but a few watchers were found able to do all the preventive work required. Trade was certainly benefitted in general, while the revenue underwent no loss. If a new system be introduced, and each passenger's baggage has to be turned out, as in too many countries where obstruction prevails

not only will the access of passengers be impeded but another special staff will be needed to perform the work. As it stands, a passenger landing in a country will spend far more in dutiable goods than the value of those brought with him, so that each passenger thus interdicted will cause a substantial loss of revenue.

Experience everywhere points to the advantage from a merely financial point of view of simplifying classifications. That was done in the present tariffs, and the result has been found beneficial in expediting the work of the Customs itself. It is true that that classification after a lapse of upwards of forty years is false and antiquated. This must always happen when the opportunities for periodical revision are rejected. The Treaty provided for a decennial revision, and Great Britain, even against the immediate benefit accruing to herself from duties much below a fair Tariff rate, pressed on the Chinese Government their revision on a practical five per cent. basis. Notwithstanding the efforts of successive Ministers, obstacles were always thrown in the way by those who were to be the most benefitted. The Chinese Government as a fact was opposed to all tariffs, and its object was to make each individual transaction an opportunity for private treating. The experience of Old Canton was sufficient a generation ago to prevent a return to the old system, but that generation has passed, and the present has forgotten the lesson. The recent notification, with its attempt to make each transaction a matter for separate and private bargaining, is an indication that the old leaven is not yet worn out. It is a matter of comparative facility to make those temporary arrangements needed till a better system is possible, but we trust the British Government will meanwhile see its way to stop the entrance of a system which is fraught with trouble and danger in the future.

THE FRENCH AND MACAO.

(*Daily Press*, 14th November.)

Our readers have been aware for some time now that the French Government has had in contemplation the establishment of a naval and military sanitarium at Macao, and that with this object in view negotiations were entered into for the acquisition of the well-known Boa Vista Hotel in that Colony. We were enabled recently to state that the arrangements for the transfer of the Hotel property were all but completed. It turns out now that the last step in the negotiations is not to be taken after all. Exercising the prerogative which the local Government enjoys by statutory powers, H. E. Senhor HORTA E COSTA, Governor of Macao, with the advice of his Council, has determined that it is in the interests of the Colony that the Boa Vista Hotel should be expropriated, and the arrangements for the transfer accordingly fall through. Our Portuguese contemporary *O Porvir* in its last number but one foreshadowed this result, but it is from information received by us yesterday that we are able to be the first to announce definitely the determination of the Macao authorities. That the Portuguese community will hail the news with satisfaction we entertain no doubt. The action of H. E. the Governor of Macao is not without a precedent. Whatever reasons may be urged by French colonial expansionists against his decision, the story of the cancelled purchase of the celebrated "CAMOENS Grotto" may be pointed to as a previous case of such interference by the Government of Macao. When the sale of that

celebrated spot to the Missions Etrangères was on the point of completion, the Portuguese authorities stepped in, yielding to the pressure of public opinion, and saved from passing into the hands of a foreign, though religious, corporation a place so bound up with the life of the great Portuguese epic poet. There are, of course, no sentimental reasons connected with the Hotel property now in question, but the official intervention of Senhor HORTA E COSTA will nevertheless commend itself. As we have said before, apart from its significance with regard to French activity in Southern China, the political aspects of the transfer to France of the Hotel need not have troubled Hongkong. We imagine, however, that a feeling of relief will be experienced alike in official and unofficial circles here that M. DOUMER'S scheme has proved abortive.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA IN HONGKONG.

(*Daily Press*, 15th November.)

The report by Dr. J. C. THOMSON on the results of a systematic examination and classification of the mosquitoes found in Hongkong and its dependencies, extending over a clear year, and printed in the *Government Gazette* of the 9th inst., is of the most practical interest. Insects were forwarded to him, week by week, from thirty-six police stations. About two-thirds of the specimens sent were caught either in the evening or from mosquito-curtains in the early morning: the remainder were taken during the daytime. No selection was made: the specimens were captured and killed with a whiff of tobacco smoke, as they came to hand, then put into match-boxes and consigned, each week-end, to Dr. THOMSON. Their numbers may thus be fairly assumed to represent the normal prevalence of the insect in our midst. In all, 32,266 insects were submitted for examination during the twelve months; and, of these, 31,390 turned out to be mosquitoes, the balance being made up of fungus gnats, midges, sand-flies, etc. Of this huge total, 3.7 per cent were anophelines of three species, and the rest, 96.3 per cent, culex of twelve species. After tabulating the monthly numbers and percentages of anophelines and culex, the facts regarding anophelines were graphically charted, and the diagram placed alongside a malaria chart constructed from data supplied by Dr. F. J. A. BERINGER, Civil Surgeon, R.A.M.C. In Dr. THOMSON's own weighty words: "The result is a remarkable testimony to the truth of the mosquito-malaria theory." The two curves, to all practical intents, move coincidentally: a rise in one being followed by a corresponding rise in the other. The anopheline curve was at its lowest in the month of February: in the chart giving the monthly percentage of malaria cases among European troops in Hongkong, during the years September, 1896, to September, 1901. February is also the month when the malaria curve was at its nadir or thereabouts. Two slight variations are easily explained. The anopheline curve for September and October, 1900, is far too high; but, during that period, mosquitoes were almost entirely from the worst fever stations. Then again, both curves fell suddenly this year, in July, when in the ordinary course of observed events they should both have risen. The anopheline curve dropped owing to the organised destruction of larval mosquitoes, and the effective curing of their pools in the vicinity of all the collecting stations. The malaria curve dropped in direct response to unusual prophylactic measures adopted, about that

time, by the Military authorities. No anophelines were discovered in the contributions sent from eleven of the thirty-six collecting areas. Tung-Chung, Tai-Po and Shek-O were the places that gave the biggest proportion of anophelines. Of the three species of anophelines—the unserviceable or useless insect—*A. sinensis* breeds mainly in paddy-fields and in the water-channels and runnels in and about them; *A. Maculatus*, and *A. Minimus*—both new and hitherto undescribed—are chiefly generated in ravines and nullah-bottoms. Of the twelve species of culex, three are authoritatively ranked as new species, four others were known, and five others, not yet submitted to Mr. THEOBALD, the British Museum entomologist, Dr. THOMSON thinks may also be new to science. *Culex Fatigans*, a largish brown mosquito, and quite as frequently encountered as the day-flying black and white striped mosquito commonly known as the Tiger Mosquito (*C. Scutellaris*), is the usual host of *Filaria Nocturna*, the blood-parasite that is the cause of elephantiasis and its allied diseases, cases of which are not uncommon with us. This is another reason why the campaign, public and private, should be prosecuted with unabated vigour now that the favourable season for doing so is upon us. Severe cold, unless protracted, does not kill the larvae, as was supposed: it arrests their development, and makes them sluggish and torpid; but they revive again under the genial influence of the sun. Hongkong is not as malarious, by any means, as the Coast of Guinea; and yet there, in our West African possessions, according to the latest mails, they do not despair of getting the upper hand. Their wholesome example might worthily and beneficially be copied here. Bedrooms and adjoining verandahs might be made less liable to mosquito inroads, if some kind of fine wire gauze extended over the perforated woodwork that almost invariably goes round the four sides of the ceiling: for, there is not the slightest doubt that in the daytime large numbers of mosquitoes make their home among the roof-beams, whence they hungrily descend, at nightfall, to their banquet of human blood, through the fret-sawn borders alluded to, returning thence for purposes of digestion when gorged.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT GLASGOW.

(*Daily Press*, 11th November.)

The meeting of the British Association at Glasgow this year had absolutely nothing to offer in the way of discovery. It was a strange blank to offer at the beginning of a new century, after the passage of one so noted for the new light it has thrown on knowledge in general as the nineteenth. The very first day of that century was marked by a discovery of first-class importance, that of the planet Ceres—the very first of that group of minor planets which have so assisted in our knowledge of the solar system, not to speak of the insight thereby afforded into many of the more abstruse points connected with astronomy in general. The British Association seems to have fallen in with one of these barren patches marked on the celestial atlas, where the most powerful means of observation at our disposal fail to elicit a single ray of light. Yet from these apparently unpromising regions astronomy has learned more than one lesson, and it seems likely that in more than one respect the Glasgow Meeting of the Association, barren as it has seemed, may mark the beginning of a new scientific epoch. Such at least was the suggestion of

Professor A. W. RUCKER in his opening Presidential Address on the intimate constitution of matter. Scientific men have been accustomed for nearly a hundred years to look upon matter as a congeries of atoms. DALTON's atomic theory which has done such inestimable good to the science of physics, and more especially to the scientific consideration of heat, chemical affinity, and energy, was, as the President remarked, first given to the world in the year 1807 through a Glasgow professor THOMAS THOMSON. That generalisation almost of necessity led to the establishment of the undulatory theory of light, the recognition of heat as a mere mode of motion, and the existence of an ether as a necessary corollary. So far the atomic theory sufficiently fulfilled all that was required of it; but towards the end of the century new radiations came to be discovered, — Béquerel rays, Röntgen rays, Hertzian rays and a number of others. According to the accepted theories at the beginning of the century matter was continuous, and there was a marked difference in the behaviour of it in its three usual phases, solid, liquid or gaseous; but lately these distinctions have been breaking down. An atom as taught by DALTON was a tangible mass, you could measure it or weigh it; of late in the attempt to penetrate to the fundamental basis of matter, the most advanced of investigators have been compelled to acknowledge that they have, as Professor RUCKER put it, to deal "with something, whether we consider it under the guise of separate particles or of differential portions of the medium, which has properties different from those of matter in bulk. . . . Either, therefore, we must adhere to the standpoint adopted by most scientific men, *viz.*, that the question of the existence of ultra-physical entities, such as atoms and the ether, is to be settled by the evidence and must not be ruled out on *a priori* grounds; or, on the other hand, it is impossible to deny that, if the mere entry on the search for the concealed causes of physical phenomena is not a trespass on ground we have no right to explore, it is at all events the beginning of a dangerous journey." These conclusions naturally lead up to the phenomena of life in its relation to matter, a subject every day becoming more pressing as scientific energy wastes itself on prying into the innermost secrets of nature; and Professor RUCKER asks: Is there no way of extricating the mind from this apparently hopeless entanglement? The whole truth may possibly never be known, but that should not prevent our proceeding cautiously. Known and understood, but imperfectly at first, the various theories in so far as they were correct were valuable guides; and it does not follow that because those theories fail to explain many things now within the sphere of observation they are, or have been, useless. They may contain a particle of truth, or they may contain nearly the whole truth, but because they do not contain the whole it is not for us to discard them, and pitch them ignominiously out of court. Professor RUCKER wound up his remarkable address in the following words, which may well afford a starting point for the new philosophy: — "It may be granted that we have not yet framed a consistent image either of the nature of the atoms or of the ether in which they exist; but I have tried to show that, in spite of the tentative nature of some of our theories, in spite of many outstanding difficulties, the atomic theory unifies so many facts, simplifies so much that is complicated, that we have the right to insist—at all events till an equally intelligible rival

hypothesis is produced—that the main structure of our theory is true; that atoms are not merely helps to puzzled mathematicians, but physical realities."

Neither Major MACMAHON's address on opening the Mathematical Section nor that of Professor COSSAR EWART to that of Zoology expresses any new facts or disclosed any new modes of thought. They are useful as a summary of what has been done, but none will revert to them in future years as marking a departure. Professor PERCY FRANKLAND in his address to the Chemical Section gives us many useful facts as to the practical progress of education in the science in Great Britain and elsewhere. It is especially interesting as not parading the pessimistic views to which we have recently been treated in rather full measure; mistakes have been made, and the chemical education of our colleges has not always, nor often, been of a useful and practical nature. It has in fact been too academic, and we have certainly suffered. Throughout the whole period there has been a fair supply of men who kept the science well up to the water level, and it has been a wholesome sign, that to a much greater extent than elsewhere the most useful work has been done by amateurs rather than by professional chemists. What the time more especially needs is the encouragement of original research, as yet but to a small extent utilised. Of course the encouragement of original research needs a sufficient supply of students ambitious enough to devote themselves to it, and the two things are correlative. Endowments will never make an original explorer; the bent of mind that determines it is altogether independent of mere monetary considerations; and there is always the danger of the most elaborate system reverting to the mere routine of the academy. Geography and Anthropology occupied at the meeting such a merely academic position; the addresses were such as might have been uttered in the lecture-room of an old-fashioned university fifty years ago; they marked no new developments in scientific teaching nor new comprehensive teachings. A few facts there were, as facts there must be in all human teaching which has not quite reverted to the type of the dark ages, or been extinguished by Mohammedan or Chinese stagnation, but both lacked the stimulus of the progressive sciences.

In Mechanics, however, Colonel CROMPTON, the President of the Section, succeeded in breaking new ground in a well worked out sketch of the progress of the world generally in the mechanical arts, and of the part taken by Great Britain in the race. That much unnecessary time has been squandered is only too apparent, but the game is by no means lost, and gradually and in nearly all directions, new blood and energy have been thrown into it. Following the lead of the President, the individual papers read in the Section were of more than usual interest, and a general tendency to grasp the finer details on which, amid the keen competition of the world at large, more depends day by day, is clearly exhibited. England cannot expect in the general resurrection of the nations to have the field, practically unquestioned, to herself, but she can still contrive to be the leader; and this position she seems well able and willing to occupy. In the department of Geology a marked departure from precedent was exhibited in the opening address of the President, Mr. HORNE. As a rule the President traditionally gives an account of the general position of the science represented in the Section compared with its previous condition. No such intention marked Mr. HORNE's summation.

Instead he gave an elaborate monograph on recent researches in the geology of Scotland, giving an enormous amount of detail, both geological and palaeontological. The paper will long remain as a classic on the subject, but the scientific results to be drawn in connection with the science at large are left for the careful student to discover for himself. As geology is a science which has in the past suffered severely from attempts to generalise on insufficient data, the new departure may be hailed. As a fact the geology of the world is apt to be overwhelmed in the geology of the locality, but the accumulation of careful and really scientific monographs will lead to a new comparative study of the indications afforded elsewhere, and doubtless in time will result in revision of the, at present, very unsatisfactory condition of the science.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 8th November, 7.47 p.m.
Li Hung-chang died quietly, in his sleep. Wang Wen-shao succeeds him on the Peace Commission.

In accordance with Li's dying memorial to the Throne, Governor Yuan Shi-kai, of Shantung, will be promoted to the post of Viceroy of Chihli. Yuan leaves Chinanfu on the 19th instant.

Yuan's successor in Shantung will be Chiang Yen-ching, Grain Commissioner at Tsingkiangpu.

Li Hung-chang has been promoted to the rank of Marquis and has been granted the highest posthumous honours ever paid to a Chinaman.

SHANGHAI, 10th November, 7.56 p.m.
Prince Chun with an escort of Royal Horse Artillery and a guard of honour of Paluchis attended a brilliant birthday reception at the British Consulate on Saturday. The Prince sent a personal telegram to King Edward. His Highness proceeded to Tientsin to-day per s.s. *Sniping*.

The appointments of Wong Weng-sho to the Peace Commission and of Yuan Shi-kai to the post of Viceroy of Chihli are in the nature of acting appointments only, their present rank being inadequate.

TARIFF REVISION.

As most of our readers are probably aware, a provisional tariff for textile goods was recently drawn up by Mr. Dudgeon, the Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, in collaboration with the leading British merchants of Shanghai. The idea was to induce the Chinese Government to accept this provisional tariff pending the adoption of the final scheme which the Commission, headed by Sir James Mackay, will in course of time bring out, the idea being that the proposed 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty would open the door to fraud and seriously handicap honest traders during its operation. Mr. Dudgeon's scheme was instituted to obviate this. The local Branch of the China Association yesterday wired to the Shanghai Branch enquiring if this provisional tariff had come into operation. We learn that there was in the negative, and we are therefore driven to assume that in the meantime the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty as interpreted by the I.M. Customs will obtain, a fact which will be generally regretted by those merchants whose interests would best be served by the more satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty besetting the question of tariff revision suggested by Mr. Dudgeon.

Brigadier-General J. Smith is expected to succeed General Hughes in the command of the U.S. troops on the island of Samar. The U.S. Navy is doing some brisk work there.

KING'S BIRTHDAY LEVEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

In celebration of the anniversary of King Edward's birthday, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., held a levee on the 9th inst. at Government House. The function began at four o'clock and was largely attended. At a quarter to four there was a private entrée for members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Bishops, Judges, heads of Government Departments, Consuls-General and Consuls of Foreign Powers, and naval and military officers of field or corresponding rank. The general levee was held in the Ball Room and made a striking spectacle. Each person upon entering handed his card to the aides-de-camp in waiting—Captain Warren, R.A., and Captain Sanders, H.K.V.C.—and was announced with due ceremony to His Excellency. The Ball Room was decked beautifully with plants, the greenery of which threw the brilliant uniforms of the visitors into bright relief. Official dress was of course predominant, but there was also a goodly number of gentlemen present in civilian garb. A guard of honour of 100 men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Richards and First Lieutenant Lloyd, was drawn up on the lawn during the levee, and the R.W.F. band played a selection of music. Appended is a list of the names of those who attended the function:

Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Rear-Admiral Sir James Bruce, His Honour Alfred G. Wise, His Honour T. Sercombe Smith, Hon. J. Stewart-Lockhart, Colonial Secretary, Hon. William Chatham, Hon. John Thurburn, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Commander W. O. Boothby, R.N., Commander R. Nugent, R.N., Lieutenant and Commander C. F. Corbett, R.N., Lt.-Colonel Bertie, R.W.F., Col. A. W. Collard, D.A.A.G., Col. Crookenden, A.P.D., Col. Louis Faulkner Brown, R.E., Lt.-Colonel E. Welchman, 2nd Hyd. Cont., Lt.-Colonel Hughes, R.A.M.C., Col. J. L. Wheeler, A.O.D., Lieutenant-Col. C. W. Harris, 2nd Rajputs, Major A. B. Hamilton, K.O.S.B., D.A.A.G., Major J. H. Gwynne, R.W.F., Major George Osborn, R.A., Major Ralph P. Littledale, R.E., Major Whitty, R.A.M.C., Major P. H. M. Dorehill, R.A., Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A., Major S. F. Clark, S.A.M.C., Major W. Baker Brown, R.E., Major Beresford Ash, R.W.F., Major E. T. Buttanshaw, A.S.C., Major H. S. King, R.E., Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A., Right Rev. L. M. Piazzoli, Bishop of Clazomenes; Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir James Mackay, Dr. F. Osmund Stedman, Dr. Francis Clark, Medical Officer of Health; F. A. Hazelaud, F. J. Badeley, Acting Police Capt. Supt.; Armin Haupt, Consul for Denmark; J. J. Bystrom, Heemskerk, Consul des Pays-Bas, Consul of the Netherlands; A. Pierre Marty, Consul for Spain; F. J. Haver Droeze, Consul General for the Netherlands; M. Noma, Consul for Japan; M. Oustinoff, Consul Imperial de Russie; Nicholas Post, Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary, and Acting Consul-General for Italy; Raphaël Réau, Gérant du Consulat de France; Agostinho Guilherme Romano, Consul-General for Portugal, and Consul for Brazil; Robert Shewan, Consul for Chile; William A. Rublee, Consul-General of the U.S.A.; Gustav Harling, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway; Dr. O. Gumprecht, Kaiserlich Deutscher Consul.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Subadar Muhd Ali, George C. Anderson, William Armstrong, H.K.V.C., H. Armstrong, Jas. D. Auld, George C. Anderson, George H. Ardon, H.K.S.B.C.

Captain C. J. Baker, R.N., Captain Edward H. Bayly, R.N., Captain Beeson, A.P.D., Captain A. W. Bewley, R.A.M.C., Inspector Baker, A. Babington, Stanley Back, N.O.D., Ralph K. Bagnall-Wild, R.E., J. Dyer Ball, C.S., Edgar G. Barrett, John Barton, J. H. Batchelor, R.N., F. H. Batchelor, R.N., R. W. U. Bayly, R.N., Padre Antonio Bernardo, H. Irwin Blaikie, Herbert William Bird, G. R. Bird, 4th Rajputs, M. B. Birkett, R.N., Guy Blood, John Walker, Bolles, Edward Bowdler, F. B. L. Bowley, Fred. W. Bromley, R.N., J. Brown, William H. R. Bruce, George Brusse, Joseph J. Bryan, B. Byramjee, Subadar Muhammad Bux, Surgeon J. L. Smith, R.N., Lieut. A. Gordon

H.K.S.B.R.A., Rev. W. Banister, Rev. G. A. Bunbury, Lieut. Browne, R.E.

Lieut. Clutton, R.N., 2nd Lieut. Caulfield, R.E., Capt. H. O. S. Cadogan, R.W.F., Capt. George H. Cherry, R.N., Capt. P. H. Cruickshank, R.A., Insp. Albert Collett, H.K. Police, Asst.-Supt. R. H. Craig, P. H. Campbell, R.E., J. R. Campbell, R.E., T. Gilbert Carter, R.N., Lau Wai Chuen, Fung Wa Chun, Lau Chupak, W. H. Clarke, Charles Somers Cocks, H. Cockburn, T. E. Cocker, F. G. Collins, H. D. Colville, R.N., Lieut. Robert G. Corbett, R.N., David G. Cowie, R.A., A. F. Cruichley, R.N., J. E. G. Cunningham, R.N., D. D. Guthbert, Ge. E. Cole.

Lieut. W. J. Diggins, R.A.M.C., C. A. R. F. Dunbar, Fleet Paymaster, R.N., W. Lardner Dennis, W. Davies, Frederick H. Dart, R.N., William Danby, Lieut. Douglas, R.N., A. Denison, T. Kirkman Dealy, Deputy Inspector-General William B. Drew, R.N., George F. H. Dickson, R.W.F., Jemadar Ramharak Dube, 2nd Infantry H.C.

F. W. Edwards, R. C. Edwards, Chen Quan Ee, Fred. C. C. Ensor, R.A.

Rev. John H. France, Inspector Wm. L. Ford, H. K. Police; Capt. James M. Forbes, H.K.V.C., Andrew Forbes, Chas. Ford, H. G. Fisher.

W. B. Garnett, R.W.F., Arthur K. Gregory, R.N., Rev. R. F. F. Gottschalk, J. Kennedy Gibson, Surgeon E. R. Grazebrook, R.N., J. Goosmann, W. J. Sinclair Green, R.N., H. H. Gompertz.

Lieut. A. G. Hamilton, R.N., Graham Hewlett, R.N., Secretary to the Rear Admiral, E. H. Hinds, T. F. Hough, Staff Surg. R. Hardie, R.N., Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain to the Forces, Henry Humphreys, John William Hanson, Chief Detective Inspector of Police, Edbert A. Hewett, Bertram E. Hanson, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, S. Hopkins, R.N., Capt. Frank S. Henderson, R.N., Arnold H. Hollingsworth, W. S. Hargreaves, W. F. Harley, Corrie Hudson, 2nd Rajputs, E. F. Holland, 2nd Rajputs; E. Jones Hughes.

Rev. F. T. Johnson, Charles J. James, R.N., R. F. Johnston, S. Jones, R.W.F., John A. Jupp, William Kidd, M.I.C.E., J. H. Kemp, Lieutenant W. A. Kitto, R. E., Insp. Geo. Kemp, H. K. Police, Tseung Sz Kai.

Dr. Robert Lamort, Capt. P. Langlands, A.O.D., Lieut. F. Martin Leake, R.N., Lieut. Lockhart, R.N., Layton, R. K. Leigh, E. Cornwall Lewis, E. J. Libeaud.

W. D. T. McGrish, R.N., D. Miguel de Mello (Murca), C. Melbourne, John Mossop, H.K.V.C., Mr. Eric D. Macnamara, R.N., Alfred J. May, J. S. Massey, R.N., J. B. Martinet, M. Ap., R. B. Moorhead, Capt. D. Macdonald, H.K.V.C., Lieut. R. Hartland Mahon, R.N., Richard Marten, Lieut. C. Mackenzie, R.N., G. H. Redhurs, Fleet Engineer William J. Mabb, R.N., A. Mackie, Acting Deputy Supt. of Police; F. Maitland, D. Macdonald, Paymaster Edward Hugh Neat, R.N., Inspectors D. McLennan, P. McNab and D. McDonald, H.K. Police.

J. W. Norton-Kyshe, M. R. C. Nanson, R.A., Fr. Francisco R. Noval, Domenico, William Nicholson, Lieut. Stanley B. Norfolk, R.N., Dr. Joseph W. Noble, Mowbray S. Northcote, Gordon Ogilvie, R.A., C. S. Owen, R.W.F., Captain O. Ordish, H.K.V.C.

Captain E. G. W. Pratt, 5th Inf. Hyderabad Contingent; F. von der Pförtner, C. B. Pringle, R.N., John C. Peter, Wilfrid W. Pearse, Geo. W. F. Playfair, Henry Pollock, H. W. Paul, R.N., W. L. Pattenden.

W. A. Quennell, A.O.D.

Captain P. J. J. Radcliffe, R.E., Captain Charles Stewart Richards, A.O.D., Captain C. C. Ranton, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, J. Harold Rodier, Thos. H. Reid, G. W. Ross, 2nd (Queen's Own) R. L. I., Insp. Robertson, H. K. Police, Lt. G. Royds, R.N., Robert L. Richardson, Thomas Skinner, H.K.V.C., A. J. Raymond, Insp. F. Riley, Water Police, Chevalier Eugenio Francisco Xavier dos Santos Remedios.

Captain Morris H. Smyth, R.N., Captain Maurice Spencer, R.A., Capt. K. J. Stevenson, R.G.A., Capt. F. A. Smith, 2nd (Q. O.) R.L.I., Capt. A. Le F. Smith, 2nd (Q. O.) R.L.I., Captain W. G. Simpson, R.M.L.I., Captain James Startin, R.N., Hans Schubart, A. Beauchamp St John, R.N., S. D. Set a. Staff

Smith, R.N., Lieut. A. C. J. Stevens, R.E., E. F. Skerthly, E. H. Sharp, W. O. Sanders, R.A., J. G. Schröter, Hugo Suter, N. A. Siebs, Richard Zimmerling, Chau Tung Shang, Jemadar Dirgaj Singh, 5th Infantry H.C., Jemadar Shiuratan Singh, 2nd (Q. O.) R.L.I., Subadar Bishan Singh, 5th Infantry H.C., M. Stewart, Subadar Biresar Singh, 2nd (Q. O.) R. L. I.

Capt. the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, A.D.C. to the General; Captain Tulloch, Royal Artillery; Basil Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master; W. J. Tutter, Norman S. P. Trimingham, G. Badham-Thornhill, R.A., Fr. Evaristo Torres, Geo. T. Veitch.

Capt. and Divisional Adjutant E. G. Waymouth, R.A., Capt. Warren, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor; G. H. Bateson Wright, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor; Captain Richard W. White, R.N., Flag-Lieut. Wrottesley, W. H. Wickham, G. A. Woodcock, Lieutenant Gerald H. Welch, R.N., Captain Warrender, R.N., R. Chatterton Wilcox, G. H. Wakeman, Rev. Thos. Wright, A. R. Walker, R.E., T. M. Wakefield, R.A., H. R. Wells, Dr. Wright, W. T. Wise, A.O.D., E. Dudley C. Wolfe, Paul Witkowski, Insp. W. G. Warnock, H. K. Police. Capitoline Joao Xavier, Wei Yuk.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 14th inst. in the Board Room. The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were present the Vice-President (Hon. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General), Hon. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Lieut.-Col. Hughes, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., Mr. F. J. B. deley (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. Lan Chu Pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The report of the Sanitary Surveyor for the third quarter of 1911 was laid on the table. The report stated that plans had been deposited during the quarter for the drainage of 224 houses. Plans for 58 houses were carried forward from 1910, and 589 from last quarter, making a total of 1,402 in hand during the quarter. The drainage of 160 houses was completed, leaving 1,242 to carry forward. Redraining or repairs to drains were carried out in 44 instances, 206 houses being carried forward. This made a total of 250 houses in hand for re-draining or repairs during the quarter. Certificates were granted to 173 houses that they had been built in accordance with the provisions of Section 84 of Ordinance 13 of 1911. It was found necessary to open up the drains of 8 buildings, 2 of which required reconstruction and 6 amending. Notices were served on the owners of the 8 buildings, requiring them to execute the necessary work. In addition to the foregoing, 3,957 houses had been inspected, with the result that 353 drainage nuisances were discovered. A notice was in each case served on the owner or occupier to abate the nuisance. In all, 160 nuisances were reported to the Medical Officer of Health and 81 to the Director of Public Works, to be dealt with by them. The drainage-inspector had cleansed 246 choked drain-traps on private property. Tables were attached showing (a) the drainage work done during the quarter, (b) the number of repairs or additions executed during the quarter, and (c) the total work done since the Public Health Ordinance came into force.

ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER.

Mr. Frank Brown's report on the analyses of the public water supplies for the month of October were laid on the table. The result in each case showed that the water was of excellent quality.

RATS COLLECTED.

The number of rats destroyed and paid for during the month of October was, according to a statement by Dr. Clark, 3,822.

THE PLAGUE IN MANILA.

The total number of plague cases and deaths in Manila up till the 2nd of November was respectively 480 and 417. There were no plague cases during the week ending on the above date, but three cases, with three deaths, occurred during the preceding week.

This was all the business.

[November 18, 1901.]

THE PRESIDENT—As there has been practically no case of plague in Manila for the last eleven days, I move that the Board recommend the Government-in-Council to withdraw the restrictions against Manila.

Lieut.-Col. HUGHES seconded, and the motion was carried.

MORTALITY OF THE COLONY.

The mortality statistics for the Colony for the week ended 26th October show a total of 25 deaths per 1,000, against 27.8 in the previous week and 31.1 in the corresponding week of last year.

NEW DISEASE IN THE COLONY.

THE PRESIDENT—In connection with these health statistics, I may mention for the information of the public the prevalence of an infectious disease in the Colony which has been but rarely met with here; I am referring to dengue. The reason for my drawing attention to this is that the disease is very infectious, and it is advisable, on its occurring in household, for the patient suffering to be isolated, if possible. I would suggest that in the case of any member of a household becoming infected a medical attendant should be called in as early as possible. This disease is not dangerous; there is practically no mortality from it. The mortality, I think, is about 1 per cent. But it is very infectious, and causes considerable inconvenience from its infectious nature. It commences very much in the same way as ordinary malaria—with fever and marked redness of the face and neck. The fever usually lasts for two or three days, and after an intermission of a few days there is a slight return of the fever with a well marked papular eruption. It is accompanied by pains in the joints and body generally. I mention these facts to allay any alarm. I have heard several people in the Colony talking about this so-called unknown disease, which is well known to medical men.

OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Dr. CLARK—I beg to report, for the information of the Board, the occurrence of two cases of foot-and-mouth disease in a shed at the Wongneicheong Dairy Farm. The shed is an open one containing thirteen cows and three calves. Six of the cows are buffalo calves, six are Australian, and one is a half-bred. There are ten cows in another shed some twenty yards distant, and all of them are at present healthy. In a third shed is a buffalo-cow dying of metritis following calving. There are also a number of ponies on this farm, but as these animals rarely, if ever, contract foot-and-mouth disease, I think no action need be taken in respect of them. The Board should declare the shed in which are the two diseased animals as infected, and prohibit the using of milk from this shed. Two watchmen must be posted at the gate of prevent the removal of infected matter from the shed. The disease is not often fatal, and runs its course usually in about three weeks. The licensee of this dairy is Mr. Lo Mun. Action must be taken at once to prevent the disease spreading, and I beg to move that the shed in question be declared infected with foot-and-mouth disease and that the Board prohibit the using of milk from the infected shed, and obtain the permission of the Government to at once engage two watchmen to prevent the removal of infected matter from the shed.

The PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was carried.

This was all the business.

The *Mercury* correspondent wrote from Tientsin on the 2nd inst.:—This past week has seen action taken in regard to the proposed tramways, linking up the different settlements and the native city. There was strong difference of opinion manifested in regard to the matter, and the older British Settlement has adjourned the discussion. The renters of the Extra Concession, however, voted in favour of allowing the tramways to run on what is now almost the outer boundary of their concession along Recreation Road and Elgin Avenue, and a committee was appointed to further the matter, if possible, on this basis. It transpired that the proposed company is not alien to Tientsin, but is being floated by local capitalists, who have the welfare and interests of the concessions necessarily at heart. The publication of this fact, hitherto not generally known, has doubtless influenced not a few to consider the subject in a favourable way.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held in the Chamber Room, City Hall, at 3 p.m. on the 7th November,—Present: Sir Thomas Jackson (Chairman), Mr. C. S. Sharp (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. A. Haupt, W. Poate, H. A. Ritchie, N. A. Siebs, H. E. Tomkins, Hon. T. H. Whitehead (ex-officio), and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous monthly meeting (held 22nd October) were read and confirmed.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

The SECRETARY reported that the gentlemen appointed on the Sub-Committee at last meeting to consider this question had met and discussed the various points to be submitted to the Special Commissioner, with the result that a memorandum had been prepared on the subject, which he now laid on the table.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought it would be best to read the memorandum, when they could consider it, clause by clause, and accept or amend it as seemed desirable.

The memorandum was then read, and, after considerable discussion and some slight amendments, it was adopted.

Read letter from the Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, dated 2nd November, forwarding a proposed Tariff of Import Duties on textile goods which had been prepared by a special Committee of British Importers at Shanghai and asking to be favoured with the views of the Hongkong Chamber thereon with as little delay as possible. After some discussion,

It was decided to write in reply expressing the Committee's approval of the proposed Tariff, and to forward copy of the memorandum prepared by this Chamber for presentation to the Special Commissioner, Sir James Mackay.

PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS.

The SECRETARY stated that a copy of the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of the registration of the names of partners in Chinese firms was despatched on the 23rd October to the Singapore Chamber of Commerce with a covering letter, and on the 31st idem a telegram was received from Mr. Gunn (the Secretary) asking for twelve copies. Application was at once made to the Government for that number, but the Colonial Secretary replied to the effect that only five could be spared, and these, with covering letter, had been sent to Singapore.

A copy of the report was laid on the table.

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SHIPS.

The SECRETARY reported that, in accordance with decision come to at last meeting, a letter was, on the 24th Oct., addressed to the Government in reply to that of the Colonial Secretary dated 16th Sept., announcing that H.E. the Governor had recommended the appointment of a Second Health Officer of the Port and expressing satisfaction therewith. A further letter was on the 30th Oct., consequent on a suggestion by Mr. H. A. Ritchie, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, pointing out the necessity for any new Health Officer appointed being possessed of a Public Health Diploma to ensure his competence to deal with disinfection, segregation, and other questions connected with quarantine.

Read reply, dated 4th Nov., stating that H. E. the Governor would have pleasure in forwarding the suggestion to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The CHAIRMAN asked what had been done in connection with the amendment in No 16 of the Quarantine Regulations in the above Bill which had been rejected by the Government in Council.

Mr. POATE said that a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was being drawn up and signed by the Shipping Firms, and it would be sent in to the Chamber for transmission to the Government.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The SECRETARY stated that, in conformity with the views expressed at the last meeting, a letter was despatched, on the 24th October, to the Government, concurring in certain proposals

made by the legal adviser of the Board of Trade for making clearer the law relating to bankruptcy in this Colony.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

A letter having been received from the Government on the 4th November, conveying a suggestion from H. E. the Governor that Monday, the 11th, would perhaps be more suitable for a public holiday than Saturday, the 9th inst., which was mail day, a rep'y was sent concurring in the proposal.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHISM.

Read circular letter from the Pittsburg (U.S.) Chamber of Commerce enclosing copy of resolutions passed by that body in favour of enacting laws for the suppression of anarchy in the United States, and for punishing assassins like the murderer of President McKinley.

The CHAIRMAN said this was a matter that, fortunately, did not affect them. They had no anarchists in Hongkong.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION AT CORK.

Read letter from the Colonial Secretary, forwarding copy of despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering letter addressed to Colonial Office by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland asking if the Colonies would participate in an Industrial Exhibition to be opened at Cork in May, 1902. H. E. the Governor desired to have the views of the Committee on the subject.

It was decided to reply to the effect that the Committee approved the proposal, and suggested that the Government should take the matter up as was done successfully on the occasion of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

This was all the business of general interest.

THE FETE ON THE CRICKET GROUND.

On the 13th inst. a grand *fête* was given on the Cricket Ground in honour of our Straits and Shanghai visitors. A most elaborate scheme of decorative illuminations had been carried out with excellent effect, and when at nine o'clock the *fête* began the spectacle which these presented to the eye of the spectator was one of much beauty. All round the railings enclosing the ground were hung festoons of Chinese lanterns. Above the Pavilion, which was brilliantly lighted within, there was also a string of lamps, and every tree bore its quota, the effect produced by the fairy lamps half-hidden among the leaves being particularly beautiful. In the centre of the ground was situated a lofty, emblematic design resplendent with electric lamps. At the top appeared the letters "HK", below these a triangle with "C.C." in the interior, and underneath these again were the letters "S.S" and "S.", denoting the visiting teams. The general scheme was most effective. From the frame-work of the central design four streamers of variegated lanterns stretched on each side, fastened at the lower end to poles stuck in the ground. The Committee who had charge of the decorations were the Hon. Commander R. M. Rumsey, Mr. J. Barlow, and Mr. W. H. Wickham, manager of the Hongkong Electric Company. These gentlemen cannot be too warmly praised for the pains they took in making and carrying out the arrangements; and of course it is needless to mention that upon Mr. P. A. Cox, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary, fell also a very heavy share of the work. He and they had their reward in the complete success with which their efforts were attended. From nine o'clock onwards the visitors continued to arrive at the Ground, entrance being obtained by the gates opposite the Club and Murray Barracks. Music was discoursed by the bands of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the 2nd Rajputs, and a Naval Band. Fortunately for the comfort of the guests, the weather was all that could have been desired. A gentle wind stirred the leaves of the trees and made the lanterns dance, lending accentuation to the animated scene being enacted underneath their glow. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Major-General Sir William Gascoigne. The guests spent a pleasant hour in promenading the ground and listening to the music, and at 10 o'clock were treated to a clever and most enjoyable exhibition of club swinging by a company of 40 men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. This performance took place

in front of the Pavilion and was, as it deserved to be, much appreciated by all who had the pleasure of being lookers-on. Among the musical selections rendered by the band of the R.W.F. was a new march entitled "Marching to Pretoria" composed by Mr. M. D. Silas, a youthful local composer who is at present attending Queen's College and with the quality of whose work residents in the Colony have already had opportunities of becoming acquainted. The piece is tuneful and spirited and was very well received. The musical programme concluded with "God Save the King."

About half-past ten o'clock the guests adjourned to the Hongkong Club, where supper was served. The string band of H.M.S. *Ocean* was in attendance.

LADY GASCOIGNE "AT HOME."

In honour of the visit of the Shanghai and Singapore cricket teams to Hongkong, Lady Gascoigne held an "At Home" on the 14th inst. from 9 to 12 p.m. at Headquarter House. The members of the teams, with representatives of the military, naval, and civil life of the Colony, had been invited to attend, and needless to mention the function was of a most brilliant nature. The grounds were beautifully illuminated. From the entrance gate to the verandah strings of Chinese lanterns lined the avenue and glistened among the foliage. Electric arc lamps illuminated the grounds; coloured electric globes encircled the house. The interior was decorated with palms and other greenery. Lady Gascoigne and Major-General Sir William Gascoigne received the guests on the terrace. His Excellency the Governor was among those present. In the course of the evening selections of music were given by the bands of the 2nd Rajputs and the Royal Welch Fusiliers, whose performances were very much appreciated by the assemblage. Supper was served in the dining hall and the billiard-room. The guests dispersed about midnight after spending a very pleasant and enjoyable evening.

THE A.D.C. ENTERTAINMENT.

On the 15th inst. at 9 p.m. the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club produced, in honour of our visitors from Shanghai and the Straits Settlements, an entertainment, partly dramatic and partly of the variety order, in the Theatre Royal, City Hall. A house full to its almost extent gathered to witness the performance, and had the building been considerably larger there can be no doubt that a still bigger audience would have been present. The Club committee had decided to give those residents who were putting up in their houses members of the visiting teams the first choice of seats, and though this was unfortunate for the general public, some such action of the A.D.C. was unavoidable. To compensate the public, the Club has decided, as we have already announced, to repeat the programme on Thursday next, when seats can be booked as usual. Judging from the manner in which the audience last night expressed their approval, there is likely to be another good attendance at the second performance. Last night's visitors included H.E. the Governor and a party from Government House and practically all the principal naval, military, and civilian personages in Hongkong, while the ladies were largely represented and helped the theatre to look its best.

Friday's entertainment was divided into two parts, separated by an interval of 15 minutes. The first half was entirely taken up by William Brough's amusing one-act farce *Trying It On*, which is by no means new, though we fancy it was a novelty to most of the house. It is perhaps rather too old-fashioned a piece, however, to appeal much to a modern audience—a fact which somewhat handicapped the performers. Nevertheless, one and all exerted themselves so well that it would be ungracious to say that the play did not go well. All the parts were in capable hands, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, on whom the chief burden rested, in particular throwing himself into his eccentric role with success. As Walsingham Potts he certainly made a perfect picture of an agitated young man, and in the scene with the

boot (difficult because of the early Victorian style of boot necessary for the plot) kept the house well amused. The part of Mr. Jobstock was taken by Mr. C. Hudson, I.M.S., who was so successfully made up after a certain style as to evoke from a ribald person in the stalls a cry of "Bravo, C---m!" ("with two t's," as Mr. Brough puts it in another context), which was taken to refer to a respected resident in this Colony. Mr. Hudson was a trifle nervous, but his part was very hard to make telling. Mr. Ardron, who looked most effective in a new shade of hair, was agreeably and suitably fatuous as Mr. Tittlebat. One exit of his was capital, and called forth no little applause from the house. Of the three ladies—we mention them last because we take the order of the programme—Mrs. Cuming sustained the part of Mrs. Jobstock in capital style. Miss Hutchings as her niece brought out the ingenuous character of Fanny, and looked well. Mrs. Howkins in the small part of Lucy, the maid, appeared to considerable advantage, and her costume was decidedly becoming.

The second half of the programme was described as "Plantation Revels," and consisted of songs, dances, and choruses of a light and festive nature. This proved perhaps the more amusing part of the entertainment. The group on the stage as the curtain went up after the interval was picturesque with the pretty costumes of the ladies and the ebony faces and striking shirt-waists of the gentlemen, and the entrance of the Deacon (a part most ably sustained by John Hays) completed a most effective semi-circle. Mrs. Brewitt's opening solo was nicely rendered, and the chorus joined in well. Mrs. Yeats followed with another popular "coon" song, which won hearty applause. Mr. Hudson, reappearing this time whiskerless and blackfaced, gave "Ma onliest one" with effect, while Mr. W. G. Worcester who came next with a recitation not on the original programme, scored the greatest success of the evening. His "whistling" story was much enjoyed by those of his friends who had heard it before as by those to whom it was new. The next item was "Kiss me, honey, do," sung by Mrs. Howkins, whose scarlet and white dress was effective and charming. The song was excellently received, and an encore was insisted on. Mr. Worcester next had a second turn with the song about the "goo goo eyes" and a dance afterwards. He was again a noted success, and would be a valuable addition to any variety programme. Mr. Wolfe's "My girl is a high-born lady" was well sung. A very pretty skirt-dance by the Misses P. and M. Seth, one in gold and the other in silver, was only too short, even with the encore. These young ladies, it is to be hoped, will dance again in Hongkong. The finale was Mrs. Yeats's solo "Good night" with its well-known chorus, which made a fitting conclusion to the entertainment. We had almost omitted to mention that just before the Misses Seth's dance, a gentleman who was at first taken for Ranjit-sinhji, but was afterwards rumoured to be another Mann, came on in cricketing costume and discussed with various word-plays, members of the team with the Deacon. In spite of his get-up there seemed a certain resemblance to one of the musical directors in his portly figure.

Before concluding this notice, we must not forget to mention that the band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers played a charming selection of airs during the evening, and that all the arrangements reflected great credit on Mr. Gumpert, the stage manager, and Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Sec. of the A.D.C. The task of conducting visitors to their seats was entrusted to Messrs. Goldring and F. C. Earlow. The entertainment closed soon after 11 p.m. Those who had not the opportunity of seeing Friday night's performance should not miss the repetition on Tuesday, when we understand that some fresh local colour will be introduced.

The following was the cast:—

"TRYING IT ON."
 Mr. Walsingham Potts Mr. C. H. P. Hay.
 Mr. Jobstock Mr. C. Hudson, I.M.S.
 Mr. Tittlebat Mr. G. H. Ardron.
 Miss Jobstock Mrs. Cuming.
 Fanny (her niece) Miss Hutchings.
 Lucy (her maid) Mrs. Howkins.
 Scene—Mrs. Jobstock's Drawing-room.

Interval of 15 minutes.

PLANTATION REVELS.

Opening Solo } "Lazily drowsily" Mrs. Brewitt.
 and (horns) }
 Song } "Mammy's little pumpkin" } Mrs. Yeats.
 Song } coloured coons
 Song "Ma onliest one" ... Mr. Hudson.
 Recitation Mr. Worcester.
 Song "Kiss me, honey, do" Mrs. Howkins.
 Song and } "Just because she made" Mr. Worcester.
 Dance } "dom goo goo eyes" ... cester.
 Song ... "My gal is a high-born lady" Mr. Wolfe.
 Skirt Dance Misses P. and M. Seth.
 Finale:—Solo } "Good night" Mrs. Yeats.
 and Chorus }

DEACON JAWBONES Mr. John Hays.
 Assisted by } Messrs. Hay, Hudson, Wolfe and
 Worcester.

CHORUS—Mesdames Yeats, Howkins, Brewitt, P. Seth, M. Seth, Henderson, C. Clive, L. Clive, Hance and Hazelton; Messrs. Ardron, Hay, Courtney, Arthur, Rutherford, Hays, L. J. C. Anderson, G. P. Lammert, E. Hagen, W. Hagen, Wolfe, and Worcester.

Musical Directors—Mr. G. Grumble and Mr. Moir, R.W.F. Stage Manager—Mr. Gumpert, Hon. Secretary—Mr. H. W. Bird.

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders was held in the Institute Rooms in Des Vœux Road on the 9th inst. Mr. J. W. Kinghorn, in the absence through indisposition of Mr. W. Ramsay, vice-president of the Institute, occupied the chair, and from his seat at the head of the long, tastefully arranged table, looked upon a happy company of nearly eighty gentlemen. Mr. Dickson, the new chief manager of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., was present, and sat on the chairman's right.

Dinner over—the toast of "The King and Queen" was proposed by the chairman and enthusiastically honoured by the company, which sang the National Anthem.

"The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" was the next item on the toast list, and in proposing it Mr. Kinghorn made a short speech. First of all he wished to apologise for his presence that evening—(a voice—"It's unnecessary")—but, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Ramsay, he had been called upon at very short notice to fill the chair, and just because of the brevity of that notice he trusted any shortcomings on his part would be viewed leniently. (Another voice—"Of course they will.") Mr. Kinghorn then gave the toast, and in doing so made some complimentary remarks regarding the Hongkong Volunteer Force, which he characterised as being capable of filling any position assigned to it. (Applause.)

The toast having been drunk, Mr. W. Brand sang "Sailing, sailing," and did it very well indeed. Mr. Black then replied for the Army and Navy, and said that if these forces of the Empire sometimes failed in a project, that failure was more often the result of being out-numbered than of want of courage or energy. (A voice—"Red tape.") Our army, he said, had in the South African War given convincing proof of its courage, and as for the Navy, the world had had an example of what that branch of the Service could do in the splendid firing record made by the *Terrible* on this station—a record that had placed her not only first in the British Navy, but first in the world. (Applause.) Mr. Black concluded by referring to the great service that had all along been rendered to the British Fleet in the Far East by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company.

Mr. Andrews followed on behalf of the Reserve Forces, and said that although the Volunteer Corps in this Colony had had no opportunity of showing what it was capable of doing—(a voice—"What about the battle of Kowloon?")—doubtless, when it came to the pinch, the Corps would not altogether be found wanting. (Hear, hear.)

Another variation in the programme was lent by Mr. H. S. Spurge, who sang "In the pale moonlight." The song finished and the applause having subsided, Mr. Dickson followed with the toast of "The Institute of

Shipbuilders and Engineers." He said that since coming to Hongkong he had met with many surprises, and not the least of them had been afforded in the discovery of the existence of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders—such an institute as he did not think Hongkong could support. He was not yet a member of it, but he hoped to become one very soon. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dickson expressed his thanks for the invitation extended to him to attend the dinner, and concluded by wishing the Institute all success—success he would be happy to foster by every means in his power. (Applause.)

The Institute having been toasted, Mr. H. B. Bridger, at the request of Mr. Kinghorn, distributed the prizes to the winners in the recent billiard handicap. The winners are:— "Ashore" Handicap—1, Mr. J. W. Kinghorn; 2, A. Ritchie. "Afloat and Ashore" Handicap—1, Mr. J. W. Kew; 2, Mr. F. J. Price.

Mr. Kinghorn then replied on behalf of the Institute. That duty, he said, usually devolved upon the hon. secretary, but the hon. secretary was diffident on this occasion, and had very kindly and very considerately left the matter to him. (Laughter.) Dealing with the affairs of the Institute, Mr. Kinghorn said he had great pleasure in stating that they were in a very flourishing condition indeed. Another cause for congratulation lay in the fact that the Institute was now a thoroughly representative body. Hongkong, said the speaker, could not exist without engineers and shipbuilders—(a visitor—"Oh!")—and it was equally impossible for engineers and shipbuilders to exist in Hongkong without just such an institute as that under discussion. Combination was wanted, and combination they must have to remain a solid body. Mr. Kinghorn trusted that Mr. Dickson would soon become one of themselves, because the services he was in a position to render the Institute were very great indeed. Mr. Kinghorn finished his remarks by expressing the hope that the attitude of members would justify a speedy augmentation of the volumes and periodicals in the library.

Mr. E. C. Wilks and Sergeant Simmers, Royal Engineers, were the next vocal entertainers. The latter, who sang "I fear no foe," was encored, and replied with that rollicking old favourite, "A Sailor's Star." The toast of "Kindred Societies," which was submitted by Mr. Wilks in a witty speech, was responded to by Mr. Kirkwood. Armoury-Sergeant Viggers, Army Ordnance Corps, gave an excellent rendering of a comic song entitled "It's fine," and, of course, was warmly applauded, for Mr. Viggers has no mean reputation as a comic singer.

The last toast on the card, "The Visitors," was given by Mr. Andrews, who coupled with it the name of Mr. Dickson, and when Mr. Dickson had made acknowledgement the remainder of the evening was given to singing, interspersed occasionally with impromptu speeches by loquacious members who desired to express their views regarding matters connected with the Institute. The speeches were not always listened to with the close attention that would have been desired by the gentlemen who gave utterance to them, but all this only added to the general merriment of what can only be described as a most enjoyable evening.

OPENING OF THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

A large company assembled to dinner on the 13th inst., on the invitation of Mr. H. Ruttonjee, to celebrate the opening of the new Queen's Hotel, Kowloon. Situated within easy walking distance of the ferry, the hotel is a handsome, four-storied building with an imposing, ornamental frontage looking over an expanse of varied scenery. At the immediate right of the entrance, on the ground floor, is the dining-room—a large, airy apartment with a delightfully cool mosaic-tiled floor, and coloured-glass windows through which the softened light makes fantastic patterns within. The dining-room, which is very tastefully furnished, is capable of seating about a hundred guests. On the opposite side of the hall are the bar and billiard-rooms, separated by a luxurious curtain hanging from ceiling to floor. The structural features here

are similar to those in the dining-room—tilled floor, coloured windows, and bright-looking walls, upon which hang numerous pictures. Everything in the billiard-room, of course, is new, and the billiard table looks so inviting and smooth as to make even the verie t embryo feel that cannons on such a beautiful surface with such cues, would be the simplest matter in the world—easy as rolling off the proverbial log. The table has been supplied by Thurston & Company, Ltd., of London, to whom Mr. Ruttonjee has cabled instructions to send out another table. The cost of both will amount to a little over \$2,500. A corner of the billiard-room is to be set apart for a table upon which will be found all the latest European and American papers. Off the billiard-room, to the back, is the lavatory—a model of cleanliness and flushed by an automatic sluicing tank. Upstairs, on the first floor, is the drawing-room for guests, at whose disposal a piano is to be placed.

This apartment is furnished in the Chesterfield style, with a handsome, diamond-square Brussels carpet covering the floor. Like all the other rooms in the hotel, it is fitted with an electric bell—two, as a matter of fact—and has incandescent gas-burners. Whilst on the matter of lighting, it is worthy of note that the large lamp over the entrance to the hotel sheds a sixty-candle power incandescent light. There are twelve rooms on each of the first, second, and third floors, making thirty-six rooms in all, and each room has cost between three and four hundred dollars to fit up and furnish. The kitchen, which cost \$1,000 to construct, has a large American range where food for 150 people can be cooked. At one end is a great boiler capable of heating in a few minutes its four hundred gallons of water for the supply of the bath-rooms, one of which is attached to each room; all the bath-rooms are supplied with Shanghai baths.

A large room is reserved on the second floor for the accommodation of private dinner and wedding parties, and for the holding of meetings, dances, etc. The view from the second and third floors is splendid, but nothing in comparison to that from the terrace on the roof of the hotel, whence on every side a beautiful panorama is spread. That Mr. Ruttonjee has spared neither trouble nor money on his hotel is shown by the fact that he personally superintended its building and has spent upon it nearly \$120,000, \$30,000 of which has gone in the purchase of a large piece of ground at the back, to be converted later into a garden and tennis-court. Everything in the hotel is up to date. There are three cooks—an Indian, a Parsee, and a Chinese besides their assistants; most of the wine has been imported from home; and Mr. Ruttonjee and his capable manager, Mr. F. Bishop, a former purser on the Pacific boats, have contracted for the supply of fresh American and Australian provisions by almost every steamer.

The opening dinner on Wednesday night was a most successful affair. The *fête* on the Cricket Ground did not prevent a large number of guests from assembling to wish Mr. Ruttonjee every success in his new enterprise and to partake of the most excellent fare provided by him to welcome them. After dinner a number of speeches were made, and the toasts of Mr. Ruttonjee himself and the new hotel were drunk with great enthusiasm. The Queen's Hotel started with every promise of a most prosperous career.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has under consideration a proposal to open a regular service between Kobe and Java, *via* Hongkong and Singapore. They recently sent an employee to Java and thereabouts to make the necessary investigations. In the event of its being decided to open a regular service, a steamer will be dispatched once a month. It is believed that it would be difficult to get sufficient freight between the ports in the neighbourhood of Java, as most of the shippers of goods are running their own steamers, but on the outward voyages from Kobe or Osaka it is expected that plenty of freight, in the shape of curios and coal, will be obtainable, and on the homeward voyage sugar from Java and rice from Singapore will be duly shipped.

LICENSING SESSION.

The annual session of Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy on Friday afternoon for the purpose of considering twenty-four applications for publicans' and adjunct licences for the year 1901-1902. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Police Magistrate, presided, and the other gentlemen present were:—Mr. F. J. Badeley, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate; Mr. H. P. Tooker, Mr. R. C. Wilcox, Mr. C. S. Sharp, Mr. G. T. Veitch, Mr. W. H. Percival, Dr. Bateson Wright, and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Chief Clerk at the Magistracy.

All the licences were granted, but with regard to the Stag Hotel there was police objection on the ground that Mr. Lobo, the proprietor, is cashier at the New Victoria Hotel, and therefore unable to devote the necessary time to looking after the affairs of the Stag Hotel.

The applicant was called in, and, on the case being explained, gave an undertaking that he would give up his connection with the New Victoria Hotel and stay at the Stag Hotel.

The licence was granted on that understanding.

PRINCE CHUN IN SHANGHAI.

We take the following account of Prince Chun's second visit to Shanghai from the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 2nd inst.:—The member of the Imperial House of China—Prince Chun—upon whom the eyes of the world have been resting during the past few months, arrived on his native soil yesterday morning. After a brief sojourn, full of dramatic episodes, in Germany, the Imperial Prince set sail for China in the *Norddeutscher Lloyd* steamship *Bayern*, arriving at Woosung early yesterday morning.

Early in the morning, the China Merchants' steamship *Haeskin*, with a large crowd of Chinese officials on board, proceeded to Woosung to meet the Prince. At eleven o'clock the *Haeskin* returned up the river, flying the Chinese flag and gaily dressed with bunting, and came up alongside the Kinleeyuen wharves. At this place preparations had been made to give the Prince a fitting reception. Flags were flying, Chinese soldiers lined the approach to the wharves, and a Chinese band played unmelodious airs as the big steamship came to an anchorage.

But where was the Prince? The band played its hardest, fireworks crackled with fearsome din, and the serried ranks of Chinamen pressed against each other with unsubdnable eagerness to witness the great one descend from the vessel. But a whisper went round the great concourse that Prince Chun was not on board, that he was still engaged in the mastication of his breakfast on the *Bayern* down at Woosung, and that he would not arrive until noon. The last firework spluttered a weak protest against the delay and the waste of gunpowder; the press of people split into small groups; the native band ceased its music; the escort of mounted Sikh policemen clattered away to headquarters; the foreigners bent on sightseeing walked idly up and down the foreshore, and the Chinese stared with solid persistency at the foreigners for another hour.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock, the gaze of the crowds along the Bund was focussed on a vessel, with white sides, yellow funnel, and masts decked out with bunting, steering a mid-river course for the Kinleeyuen wharves. This must bring the Prince; there could be no mistake about it this time. The big-wigs of local mandarindom gathered round the landing place and jostled each other in the excitement of the moment. The jostling increased as the *Kaipan*, for that was the vessel, slowed down, and it became tumultuous when a slim figure, robed in Imperial yellow, moved nervously to the front of the small crowd of passengers. With a hiss of escaping steam the *Kaipan* touched the wharf and came to a standstill. The gangway was let down, the figure in yellow, with nervous, hesitating step, cautiously descended, the band blared, the soldiers stood to attention, the eager, gaping crowd closed up. Prince Chun had come to his own once more.

After landing, Prince Chun was very soon inside his carriage, drawn by a pair of horses

with trappings of Imperial yellow. A guard of French police gave the salute, and the carriage started at a slow pace for the bridge over the Yangkingpang. But progress was slow. A huge crowd blocked the way. Chinese and foreigners crowded round in one close, unbroken mass, and Prince Chun was stared at and commented on as he never had been before in his life. School-children of all sorts and races glared in upon the hapless son of Chinese royalty, and laughed and fired off facetious comments upon his appearance. Coolies bared their teeth with expansive grins and spoke appreciatively of the return of wanderer, who looked more nervous than when he refused to *koutou* to Kaiser Wilhelm. Eventually, by dint of forcible language and threatening attitudes, the guard of native soldiers forced a way through the excited, gesticulating mob, and the carriage swept over the bridge into the English settlement. Here it was joined by an escort of mounted Sikh policemen under Sergeant Spottiswoode, and, watched by thousands of interested spectators, passed down the Bund, up Nanking Road, the Chinese shops on either side of which thoroughly were gay with national flags, and so to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Bubbling Well Road.

It was of common note how well and robust Prince Chun looked on his arrival in Shanghai yesterday. The sea voyage, the novel experiences, and the insight gained into foreign customs and affairs, have undoubtedly done him a world of good, and that these changes have favourably affected his attitude to foreigners in China we know. That the good impression has been weakened by the unfortunate hitch which preceded his reception by the Emperor at Berlin, and out of which emerged with flying colours, we need not suppose. And we can all hope that the mission to Germany, brought about by a most deplorable incident, will have most beneficial results both for foreigners and Chinese, and thus prove once more the truth of the adage that "out of evil good may come." His Highness enjoyed his trip immensely and only regrets that he was not able to visit other countries, but he hopes to extend his travels on a future occasion.

Prince Chun left the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, his temporary abode in Shanghai, on the morning of the 10th inst. for Peking via Tongku. His departure was not such a function as many people expected, says the *N.C. Daily News*, owing probably to the early hour it took place—half past eight to nine—consequently very few officials but Chinese saw him off. As on his previous departure to Germany, the Maloo and Bund were lined with over a hundred police and a clear road was obtained for his conveyance—a brougham with a pair of horses in yellow harness, escorted by municipal troopers—which went at a trot as far as the French town bridge, where he was met by a guard of honour from the French police, who presented arms, and in turn escorted the royal visitor to the vessel he was to embark in—the China Merchants' steamer *Anping*. The *Anping* left about half-past ten o'clock, and as one warship after another was passed guards were turned out. The Prince and suite appeared on deck most of the way down the river.

The U. S. Commission in the Philippines is determined to adopt more aggressive measures towards treason, rebellion and sedition in the archipelago, and a new act has just been promulgated, which is aimed especially at insurgent sympathizers. The eighth section of this act reads:—Every person who shall utter seditious words or speeches, write, publish, or circulate, scurrilous libels against the Government of the United States or the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, or which tend to disturb or obstruct any lawful officer in executing his office, or which tend to instigate others to cabal or meet together for unlawful purposes, or which suggest or incite rebellious conspiracies or riots, or which tend to stir up the people against the lawful authorities or to disturb the peace of the community, the safety and order of the Government, or who shall knowingly conceal such evil practices, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both in the discretion of the court.

CANTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 9th November.

THE MOON'S ECLIPSE.

The eclipse of the moon in this city was celebrated in Chinese style. About half-past ten on Sunday night the inhabitants all produced pots and pans, cauldrons and kettles, and banged them vigorously and continuously for most of the night. Their efforts were successful and the Heavenly Toad was frightened into desisting from his proposed meal off the moon.

AN EVILLY-DISPOSED ROOF.

The Tartar General has been troubled by an evil influence in his yamen which in one month caused the death of his wife and daughter, as well as of a former Tartar General. A feng-shui professor was finally called in. He ascended the roof, looked over the city, and decided the evil influence was the roof of the library of the Tung Man Koon—the Government school for foreign languages. The roof, which was a peaked one, was at once removed, and is now being replaced by a flat one.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A bad fire broke out in the 17th ward here on Monday night, resulting in the destruction of over 100 shops. They were mostly shops for the manufacture of fireworks, which are all grouped together in Chinese fashion. The extreme danger is admitted even by the Chinese, and as this same street has now been burnt four times in four years, a law has been passed that after a fire the frontage of the new house is to be set back six feet. This will therefore increase the breadth of the street by twelve feet, and may prove an efficacious precaution. It was at first thought that no lives had been lost, but the next day the body of a woman was discovered among the debris, and it is supposed that she was trying to escape, but being small-footed was overtaken by the fire.

PIRACY FRUSTRATED.

On 1st Nov. as the *Pak Kung* steamer was about to leave for Hongkong, the customs officials discovered eighteen revolvers, all fully loaded, concealed among several baskets of fruit. They were unable to trace the owners of the weapons, but it is presumed that a piratical attack was frustrated.

ROBBERIES AT THE WHARF.

Many complaints have lately been received about a small official named Yeung, who is the head of the Chinese soldiers who keep guard at the Shamian bridges and at the steamer wharf. Two cases have occurred at the wharf of late. On the *Pocon* on the night of Thursday, 31st Oct., was a Chinaman named Cheung, who had been collecting debts in Hongkong. He was shortly to be married and was therefore bringing up the money, over \$300 in cash. On the arrival of the boat at the wharf two men came up to him and demanded to see the contents of his box, saying that they were Customs officers. As they wore no badge he demurred, whereupon one of the men seized his box while the other knocked him down. On coming to himself he raised an outcry of "Thieves." A third man then appeared, put a box in front of him, and told him not to make a noise, as no one was robbing him. He then disappeared, and Cheung on opening the box found it contained nothing but toys and was worthless. He complained to a watchman at once, but has been unsuccessful in his attempt to recover the money. The other case occurred a few days earlier. A cook in European employ was buying household necessaries opposite the wharf, when the *Hankow* came in. His master had gone to Hongkong and he stood looking at the boat to see if he was on board or not. While he was watching and shading his eyes with his hand, his pocket was cut open and the contents removed. On discovering it he at once went to Yeung's lieutenant, a man named Loi, told him that he was in foreign employ, and demanded restoration. Loi made inquiries of his soldiers, and informed him that the robber was known to them and had gone to Fatshan. He would advise him of his return and on production of his master's card the money should be returned. The thief is still away, and there the matter stands at present.

STRIKE OF SHOEMAKERS.

A strike has occurred in the shoe-trade here, the craftsman's guild considering that they have

certain grievances. It is not over yet, but the masters' guild will probably accede to their demands. In this case they have announced their intention of raising the price of shoes ten cents a pair.

A WIDOW'S MISFORTUNES.

The widow of a man named Kang from the *An Lin* province is now seeking a hearing from the French Consul. It appears that her husband was engaged in the tea-trade, and she carries on the business. Being a childless pair they had adopted a son, who on the husband's death took to bad courses and finally attempted to turn his mother out of the house. The neighbours thereupon interfered and expelled the son, who came to Canton. On the arrival of a cargo of his mother's tea he claimed it as his own, promising to share the spoil with the *joki* in charge of it if the latter would hold his tongue. His mother has now come in person to Canton to look into the matter. The *joki* was arrested and under fear of torture confessed. On the mother attempting to recover the tea, it was claimed by an English subject of Portuguese nationality who had an embargo laid on the ship. A petition was presented to the English Consul, who at once heard the case and decided in the woman's favour. Another claimant to the tea has now appeared in the shape of a Portuguese, of French nationality this time, who has persuaded the French Vice-Consul to write a letter to the Nam Hoi magistrate requesting him to detain the tea. The woman's relations were repulsed by the doorkeeper when they attempted to see the French Consul, and are now hoping that a petition may be more efficacious.

SIR E. SATOW'S VISIT.

H. E. Sir Ernest Satow is in Canton to-day, and is staying with the English Consul. In the morning visits were paid to the Viceroy, Governor, Hopko and Tartar General, their return calls being received in the afternoon. A reception will be held this evening at the house of the Commissioner of Customs. H. E. leaves to-morrow for Hongkong.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Vladivostock, 26th October.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

The Russian Deputy Minister of Finance, now at Nicolsk-Oussuriysk, is expected to arrive here in two or three days, and after a stay of several days will proceed to Port Arthur by the Chinese Eastern Railway's s.s. *Noni*, which is now held here in readiness for him. It is likely that the Minister will call at Nagasaki on his way to Port Arthur. Invitations are now being sent out by the local authorities to prominent commercial and other notable men of this city, and also to representatives of foreign concerns, to participate in the luncheon which will be given the Minister in the Town Hall on the day following his arrival at Vladivostock.

THE "BROOKLYN" IN PORT.

The United States cruiser *Brooklyn* with Admiral Remey on board, arrived at this port yesterday morning and exchanged the customary salutes with the forts and several Russian men-of-war anchored in the harbour. Later the Admiral exchanged visits with the naval and military authorities. The American sailors were quite surprised to find Vladivostock such a big place, and are much impressed with the attention shown them here by the Russians.

BANDITS' WORK.

It is reported at the local city hospital that the Japanese Kusumoto and his niece Sumoto Mine—who remained alive from the attack made upon their house by four Chinese over a week ago, in which Kusumoto's wife and 7 year-old daughter were killed—are doing well, every means being adopted by the hospital authorities for their recovery. It is expected, however, that Kusumoto's face and head will remain more or less disfigured for life. A big mark will also remain on the neck of Sumoto Mine, in the place she was struck with the knife. They will shortly leave the hospital.

A MURDER CASE.

A few days ago, a 19 year-old Japanese student named Totunaga, who is a native of

Kumamoto, Japan, having come here to study the Russian language, was found murdered in his room. The crime was apparently committed for the purpose of robbery, as everything in his room showed traces of having been ransacked. Suspicion was thrown by the police on a certain Russian labourer, who was living in a room above the murdered man and who escaped after the occurrence. The police have succeeded, however, in capturing the suspected man and have landed him in prison, where he is to remain until complete evidence is collected against him, upon which he will be subjected to trial. The student Totunaga was stabbed through the heart and died instantly.

Vladivostock, 31st October.

M. ROMANOFF'S VISIT.

This morning's edition of the *Vostochny Vestnik* states that the Deputy Minister of Finance leaves to-day for Japan, going from here by the Chinese Eastern Railway's s.s. *Noni*. He will first stop at Nagasaki, whence, after spending one day, he proceeds to Kobe and Yokohama. His stay in Japan will last eight days, after which he will sail by the same steamer for Shanghai, where he expects to remain a few days. The purpose of his visit to Shanghai is to arrange the location for a Russian settlement, and also to examine the possibility of establishing regular voyages of the Chinese Eastern Railway's steamers to ports in China, and to arrange for constant cargoes for the same. From Shanghai, M. Romanoff will go to Port Arthur and Dalny, abandoning his previous intention of visiting Corea.

The sojourn of the Minister at Port Arthur and Dalny will not exceed one week, during which time he expects to be able to acquaint himself with the needs of the latter places in the way of commercial, harbour and other improvements. From Port Arthur he will proceed to Kharbin, going by the Chinese Eastern Railway, and will remain there over two weeks, inspecting the railroad and examining accounts. This accomplished, he will leave direct for St. Petersburg, where he expects to arrive about the end of December.

Mr. Alexieff, who is the agent of the Russian Department of Finance in Japan, will accompany the Minister to all of the above places, being well posted as to Russian trade on the Japanese and Chinese coasts.

MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 5th November.

FEDERAL PARTY PETITIONS CONGRESS.

Delegates of the Federal Party have been coming to Manila in twos and threes from all parts of the Archipelago during the last week, in order to attend the grand convention. This general meeting of the strongest Philippine political organisation, which enrolls more than two hundred thousand of the thinking class, was called for the purpose of framing a petition to the American Congress, setting forth the desires and needs of the Filipino people. Men came all the way from Apam to Zamboanga, the two extremes of the islands, and directly or indirectly they voice the sentiments of a great part of the leading class. Three native members of the United States Philippine Commission and two judges of the Supreme Court sat in the front of the convention rooms and took active parts in the proceedings. The results of this co-operation are therefore of considerable importance, and should be observed by all those interested in Insular affairs.

As was very natural, many differences of opinion arose, and several debates were most energetically contested. The Federal Party is made up of many factions, political organisations, and varied tribes, if they may be called such. Each of these has its recognised leaders, some of whom are very ambitious. At the present time they are co-operating with unusual success, but that is more by reason of restrictive circumstances than unity of aim or inclination. Separate memorials or petitions were submitted by the most prominent districts through their special delegates, and out of these more or less incomplete fragments a general scheme was finally evolved. Earnest words and headstrong arguments occasionally rising to the top notch of political heat, characterised the

meetings, and once Señora Bu encamino and Paterno seemed to be on the verge of blows, but matters were successfully adjusted and boiled down to a common understanding.

THE PETITION.

In brief the petition asks that the Islands be constituted a regular territory having full territorial rights, the same as those enjoyed in the United States. A governor appointed by the President of the United States will have the power of veto over the two houses (to be created) similar to that held by the President over Congress. The governor is to be assisted by secretaries of the interior, treasury, public instruction, industry, and commerce. It proposes a senate composed of thirty members, sixteen of them to be elected by popular vote and fourteen to be appointed by the governor—one from each of the fourteen judicial districts into which the archipelago is now divided. Manila is an exception, having two senators. Federal courts are desired and are to be paid for at the rate of \$35.00 per day for each session. Both houses of the Philippine congress demand the right to make their own rules of procedure and elect their own president. In view of the experience of Filipinos in general meetings, it is reasonable to believe that there would be much difficulty in reaching a satisfactory conclusion in this matter of procedure. Then follow a number of clauses and qualifications describing the senators and representatives and their duties. One representative is appointed to every hundred thousand inhabitants, and to be a representative it is necessary to be born in the Islands, or to be an American having resided three years in the Islands. Senatorial qualifications are to have been born in the Islands or to be an American citizen with at least one year's residence. He must be at least thirty years of age, own property to the value of \$5,000.00, or possess an annual income of \$500.00. The supreme court, courts of first instance, and inferior courts are to continue their jurisdictions until the proposed Philippine Congress shall legislate on the subject.

REPRESENTATION IN WASHINGTON.

A voice in the Congress of the United States is to be enjoyed through two representatives of the Philippine Senate and House. This is a reasonable and wise measure.

RELIEF FROM THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

In view of the tremendous suffering and losses in all branches of industry, commerce, and agriculture, the convention asks that congress authorise the governor to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000, bearing three per cent interest, maturing in fifty years; and the regular, provincial, and municipal revenues are to be given as a guarantee of payment.

LAST CLAUSE.

The last clause endorses all laws passed by the Civil Commission.

VIOLENT AND UNREASONABLE MEASURES.

The original draft prayed for the immediate suppression of the religious communities of both sexes, including the Augustines, Dominicos, Franciscanos, Recoletoes, Benedictinos, Capuchinos, Jesuitas, Paulistas, and all the female branches. This practically amounted to expulsion. In a hazy scheme of the proposers it was planned to cause the properties of these Orders to revert to the government, but the legal procedure was anything but clear. The general idea was popular, but without steady ground work. In addition a general amnesty was asked including all classes of punishments imposed for political crimes or those arising out of the war. This would mean the immediate repatriation of the Guam exiles. Fortunately these last two clauses were abandoned after most spirited and heated argument.

This petition will be regularly signed and forwarded to Congress for its early consideration after the Christmas holidays. It is the first dignified document of this class which is to come before the legislators of the Republic from the Philippines, and its result will be interesting to note. The American papers of Manila are now advocating a similar address setting forth the particular needs of the islands and people from an American standpoint.

GOVERNOR TAFT IMPROVING.

Since the operation a week ago Sunday Governor Taft has been gradually mending. As it was an aggravated case of rectal abscess it will be a long time before he is sufficiently well to attend to his duties. When well on the

road to recovery he will probably be sent to Japan or Banguet to build up his strength. President Roosevelt has appointed Commissioner Wright Vice-Governor, and he has already entered upon his duties. The selection of Luke E. Wright has met with the fullest approval everywhere.

FOOCHOW.

Foochow, 9th November.

Owing to the sad loss which the community has just sustained in the death of Mrs. C. Skerrett Rogers, the "At Home" to be given by H.B.M. Consul and Mrs. O'Brien-Butler this afternoon, on the occasion of the King's birthday, will not take place.

The performance of *Liberty Hall*, which was to take place at the Theatre on the 15th instant, is postponed.

There was only a very small attendance on the course to watch the training this morning, and the spirits of those who were present were visibly damped by the sad news which had reached the stand soon after daybreak. Mr. Bridge's stable was out first; *Sans-de-tout* accompanied by *Sirius* doing his mile in 2.21, *Chicane* covering the same distance in 2.23. *Marquis* and *Malaga* both galloped $\frac{1}{2}$ mile separately in 1.46; and Mr. Min's griffin $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in 1.43. Captain Hop's pair of griffins went 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in 3.45, the dun, with his long stride, proving the better pony. Mr. Kiachar's pair did their mile in 2.34. Mr. Brittan's griffins galloped 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile separately and alone—*Pegasus* accomplishing it in 3.14 and the other in 3.18. Mr. Dorset's griffin *Sobraon* went 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in 3.3. *Knightly* having chipped in for the last 3 miles.

In view of the near commencement of the hockey season a meeting has been called for Tuesday next at the Foochow Club to decide as to the correct reading of certain of the Rules of the game which letters to the Hon. Secretary have pointed out as being rather ambiguous. The meeting will take place at 6.30.

The harvest of the second crop of rice commenced last week, and the reports of the yield are far as unsatisfactory as anticipated, owing to the long absence of rain. It is estimated that the crop will aggregate little more than half of the normal production. For the same reason the sweet-potato crop is equally disappointing.

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent on the Recreation Ground on Wednesday afternoon on the occasion of the chrysanthemum and Autumn flower show; nearly all the residents were present, including numerous children who added to the gaiety of the scene. The arrangements were excellent.—*Foochow Echo*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

11th November.

SIR.—"Tis strange with what little wisdom we are governed." One can imagine the ghost of Dr. Ayres smiling cynically over the efforts of the "little tin gods" to take their salaries promptly and increase them whenever they can. It may dawn on them perhaps with surprise that salaries out of public monies also carry responsibilities.

We have a notice from the Water Authority cutting down the water supply from twenty-four hours a day to two below Caine Road level, where the bulk of the population is. The man in the street would suppose that a man in the position and with the pay of a Water Authority would use his time to some better advantage than to suddenly find out that the Colony was in dangerous proximity to a water famine. With our wonderful system of drainage it requires no expert to foreshadow the probable effects of long lines of sewers turned into the same lengths of cesspools. Cannot they learn that to put a service of water into a Chinese house is to insure reckless wasteage. The experience of our people in India is ignored by the wise, acres in dealing with Asiatics, so we have instead of a careful lookout as to water supply

a sudden order that will turn Hongkong into a city of cesspools. Why, in the name of the wonderful is not the supply cut down during the night time all the year round, and, more important than all, now that the Chinese are allowed to have taps of all patterns and sorts, that the house service is not under constant supervision?

The lack of water to drink, to cook with, and to wash with is no sentimental grievance, and surely, Sir, it must be the business of the people who draw the salaries for looking after the wants of the people who must have water, and who pay for it, to see that they get it.—Yours, etc.,
RATEPAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

13th November.

SIR.—A notice from the Water Authority appeared in the papers a few days ago stating that the water supply south of Robinson Road would be limited to two hours only, viz., from 6 to 8 a.m.

As a matter of fact the residents of Belilos Terrace, with only a few exceptions, have not had a drop of water since Monday morning, much to their annoyance and discomfort. Bathing is out of the question, but when water for drinking and cooking is not obtainable it becomes a serious matter. Undoubtedly there must be some mismanagement on the part of the Water Authorities in this important matter of water-supply, which should be rectified at once. In some parts you get a full supply of water for two or three hours and in other parts you get not a drop. Of course it is necessary to curtail the supply if there is a scarcity of water, but to be entirely deprived of it is not only unjust but a discredit to those whose business it is to regulate the supply of this indispensable commodity.

Trusting the publication of this letter will ameliorate matters, and thanking you for the insertion of the same in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

SAILORS AND RICKSHA-COOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

12th November.

SIR.—It has recently been brought to my notice that many of the blue-jackets, when ashore, are when they use the street ricksha, unmercifully "fleeced" by the rapacious coolie. Now this is a wrong that should be rectified. As far as my observation goes, though Jack is never "close fisted" he does not find special satisfaction in "treating" the ricksha coolie, especially as the rule appears to be that the more generously the latter is treated, the more overbearing and clamorous he becomes. It would appear that most of the men who come ashore are absolutely ignorant of the rules that should guide their payments and that they have never heard that just rates are five cents for a quarter of an hour, ten cents for half an hour, and fifteen for an hour. We are sure that some way could be discovered by those in authority, whereby some notice could be published to all on board ship when they first come to Hongkong, so that at least the men might be made aware of the just fares, and personal intervention in several cases, on behalf of those who were being unjustly robbed by the coolie, convinces me that for such information the "Handy Man" would be grateful.—Yours, &c.,

C. BONE,
Wesleyan Chaplain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

13th November.

SIR.—I was particularly struck to-day by a letter which appeared in your paper, written by Mr. Bone, the Wesleyan chaplain, in which he alleges that "Jack ashore" is systematically "fleeced" by the ricksha-coolies. Now, we all know that our ricksha-coolie of Hongkong is not a lovable object, as the numerous letters and complaints in the Press testify, but I should like to add my experiences to that of others and would venture to say a word in favour of that much abused individual.

I may say I have repeatedly seen bluejackets, drunk and sober, who, after being trundled around in a ricksha for the greater part of an

afternoon, get out and walk away, totally ignoring the coolie and his demands for payment. Such treatment of coolies is to be deprecated by men who call themselves "white." And let me tell Mr. Bone for his information that this "robbing" of coolies is carried on far more than the "fleecing" of bluejackets.

If the coolie sometimes tries to make a good thing out of a maudlin bluejacket he is only paying back old scores. Jack ashore, as we know him, is not a "shining light" any more than that much abased person the ricksha coolie. Enclosing my card.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

REVIEW.

The Chinese Soldier and Other Sketches. By ALFRED CUNNINGHAM. Hongkong: Daily Press Office.

At such a time as this when the gaze of the world is being again and again attracted to China, this book of Mr. Cunningham's makes a very apt appearance. The writer has had a long and varied experience of life in the Far East and deals, with his subject in a well-informed as well as in a pleasing literary manner. As its title implies, the work is composed mainly of sketches illustrative of the methods, character, and capabilities (or rather incapabilities) of the Chinese soldier; it also contains a most interesting account of an interview which Mr. Cunningham had with Li Hung-chang at Canton and an excellent description of the siege of Manila. In depicting the Chinese soldier the author does not strive for the attainment of elaborate military statistics. While imparting much information of interest to the Service man he writes for the general reader first of all, treating his subject with a lightness of touch and in a variety of aspects extremely refreshing.

Mr. Cunningham's personal experiences as a journalist and as war correspondent in the recent military operations in the Far East provide an ample supply of incident and adventure for the groundwork of the sketches, while enabling him also to speak from practical knowledge concerning the value of the Chinese "brave" as a fighting force. The author approves the statement that, in attacking the Chinese, the safest people are in the firing line; and gives many instances which go to support this view. The tactics of the Chinese "brave" are, he remarks, simplicity itself—to shoot and then run away. When supported he is worthy of his name and will fight well as long as he is convinced that his opponents are not getting too near. The recent operations at Taku, Tientsin, and Peking revealed the "brave" as a fighter; but lack of true fighting spirit, due to want of competent guidance, confidence, and control caused the principle of self-preservation to assert itself. When it comes to foreign-drilled Chinese troops, however, Mr. Cunningham adds his testimony to that of other Eastern observers who have declared that a Chinaman, well treated, well drilled, and well led, makes a good soldier. One cannot help saying a fervent Amen! to his sigh of relief in that the existing misgovernment renders an extensive system of foreign-drilled military impossible for, given such a system, China might well, as he remarks, prove a menace to the rest of the world.

The Weihsien reminiscences of the author are highly instructive, and some of them most amusing as well. The chapter on "A Chinese Red Cross Hospital" is a striking commentary upon Chinese ineptitude and upon their rooted hostility to anything, no matter how good, which savours of Western civilisation. As if the Western barbarian could teach civilisation to the Celestial! The Chinese who were pressed into the ambulance service—this occurred in the North during the war between China and Japan—proved to be quite useless as bearers in the field; they refused, in fact, to go into the firing line to collect the wounded; and on one occasion when the doctor superintendent of the hospital arrived unexpectedly he found they had taken the stove from the sick ward to supplement their own (it was cold weather) and had even stripped the patients of blankets and everything that could add to their own comfort. At another time the doctor found on returning after a temporary absence that the Chinese general had removed

the patients and was safely manufacturing ammunition under the Red Cross flag. The doctor soon put a period to this proceeding, "Chinese Soldiers as Patients" and "Chinese Sailors at Weihsien" are two most enjoyable chapters; that on "A Chinese Telegraph Superintendent" is perhaps the brightest in the whole book.

With regard to the account of Mr. Cunningham's remarkable interview with Li Hung-chang it is needless to enlarge upon it. The writer of this notice was in England when the gist of the interview was cabled home, and remembers well the sensation caused by its appearance. Mr. Cunningham's success in getting an audience of Li was accounted—and is still—a great journalistic feat; it is only fitting, therefore, that he should put the result of it upon permanent record in his book. Now that Li is no more, a re-perusal of the expression of his views on things Chinese has an accentuated interest.

Chapters VIII and IX—the two last—deal respectively with "The Insurrectos at Malabon" and "The Siege and Capture of Manila." In his introduction, Mr. Cunningham mentions, in rather an apologetic tone, we fancy, that he has inserted this history of the siege of Manila because he was one of the two special newspaper correspondents who went through it, and there is no record of it from the Spanish side except such as may be gleaned from the newspaper files. The cause given is an excellent one; the account itself is a better. It is a vivid description of the stirring events of that stirring time and will doubtless prove valuable in fixing authoritatively the dates and incidental details of the campaign with which it deals.

It only remains to be said that the book is got up in a manner consonant with its matter. Dealing as it does almost wholly with Chinese affairs, Mr. Cunningham has given it a characteristic and withal pretty dress. The paper used is Chinese, the binding is Chinese, and the nine illustrations distributed throughout the book are germane to these. Mr. Cunningham's venture deserves all success.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirty-fifth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 12th inst. at the head office in Queen's Buildings. Mr. A. Hanpt, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and there were present the Hon. J. Thurlow and Messrs. A. J. Raymond, H. Schubert, P. Witkowski (Directors), W. H. Ray (Secretary), W. J. Saunders, G. H. Danu, R. C. Wilcox, A. E. Wheeley, F. S. Fulcher, and Fleet Surgeon Lloyd Thomas.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the SECRETARY, the CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, with your approval I will consider the report and statement of accounts, which have been in your hands for nearly three weeks, as read. The year has not terminated satisfactorily as at one time I had every reason to feel would be the case. During the latter part of the twelve months a succession of losses of liners occurred, some mail steamers on which the Company was more or less heavily interested. These casualties changed the previous appearance of the year's figures for the worse, but notwithstanding them I think you will agree with me that the report cannot be considered entirely unsatisfactory. The business of the Company has extended at various agencies, with the result that premia show an increase of \$230,792 on the amount stated in the previous report. This is a satisfactory feature, and with a return to a normal percentage of losses, good results would of course follow. Rates still remain very low and evince no sign of general improvement. Political troubles in North China are happily at an end, but business there has not yet resumed its former volume. The report in your hands shows a credit balance of \$514,851.7, which enables the directors to recommend a similar dividend of 16 per cent. (\$4 per share) and bonus of 15 per cent. as last year, and that the sum of \$293,805.67 be carried forward to new account. The latter amount the directors hope to steadily increase, as a provision against unknown losses on an extending

business is essential, and should be considered even before adding to reserve fund. The loans on mortgage have undergone the usual annual scrutiny, and Messrs. Palmer and Turner's report on the properties shows that the advance in every instance continues to be amply secured. There is nothing further of interest to add, but before asking you to confirm the report and accounts, I will be happy to give any further information that any be required.

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. DANN, the report and accounts were confirmed.

The next business was the confirmation of the appointment to the Board of Directors of Messrs. Witkowski and Schübart, who succeed Messrs. E. Goetz and P. Sachse, the latter gentlemen having left the Colony on their retirement from the Board.

Mr. SAUNDERS moved that the appointment be confirmed, and, this being seconded by Mr. WILCOX, the motion was carried.

Mr. DANN then moved, and Mr. WILCOX seconded, that Messrs. Raymond and Witkowski be re-elected as directors.

This was unanimously agreed to.

The re-election as auditors of Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries was moved by Mr. WHEELEY, seconded by Mr. FULCHER, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report which was presented to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary yearly meeting held at the Company's Depot, Wyndham Street, on the 16th November, at noon:

The directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the company's accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1901.

The profit for the year (including \$3,085.35, brought forward from last account) after writing off \$3,400.00 for depreciation, providing for bad debts, and directors' and auditor's fees, amounts to \$24,414.97, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, absorbing \$12,500; to transfer to reserve \$8,000 and carry forward \$3,914.97.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Noble and Mr. Maitland retire by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

Mr. F. Henderson being absent, Mr. W. H. Gaskell has audited the accounts in his stead. Mr. F. Henderson offers himself for re-election at this meeting.

A. TILLETT,
Chairman.

The following are the accounts of the above Company:—

BALANCE-SHEET.		
31st July, 1901.		
LIABILITIES. \$ c.		
To capital, 10,000 shares at \$7.50 each.....	75,000.00	
Less not called up, \$1.50 per share.....	15,000.00	
	60,000.00	
To reserve fund.....	5,000.00	
To accounts payable.....	5,736.51	
To dividend uncollected.....	203.20	
To profit and loss.....	24,414.97	
	\$95,354.68	

ASSETS. \$ c.		
By cattle.....	\$27,066.00	
Less written off.....	2,066.00	
	25,000.00	
By property, Farm lots 18, 19, 25 and 38.....	12,000.00	
By buildings.....	\$9,334.72	
By less written off.....	1,334.00	
	8,000.72	
By town depot.....	9,000.00	
By furniture.....	240.00	
By stores and utensils.....	522.40	
By cash in bank and on hand.....	21,189.98	
By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, deposit.....	8,000.00	
By accounts receivable.....	9,434.20	
By fodder on hand.....	1,967.38	
	\$95,354.68	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
To written off cattle.....	\$2,066.00	\$ c.
To written off buildings.....	1,334.00	
	3,400.00	
To bad debts.....	114.40	
To director's and auditor's fees.....	1,025.00	
To balance.....	24,414.97	
	\$28,954.37	
By balance from last year.....	\$18,085.35	\$ c.
Less dividend.....	\$10,000.00	
Reserve fund.....	5,000.00	15,000.00
	3,085.35	
Sundry bad debts recovered.....	14.20	
Transfer fees.....	29.00	
Interest allowed by bank.....	495.53	
Balance of working account.....	25,330.29	
	\$28,954.37	

THE INTERPORT CRICKET WEEK.

HONGKONG v. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The first day's match began on the 11th inst., Hongkong playing the Straits. At the last Interport match Singapore carried everything before them, defeating in turn Hongkong and Shanghai, and then, as the final exhibition of their prowess, "walking over" a combined team of the two ports. The lesson has not been forgotten by Hongkong cricketers, if the assiduity with which they have practised for this year's festival can be taken as a criterion. The result has been that the team selected to represent Hongkong was perhaps never stronger, and the Colony felt that, though the chances of victory must necessarily be uncertain, they are at least in a position to make a good and creditable fight for it.

Monday being a public holiday, in celebration of the King's Birthday anniversary, the number of spectators that ordinarily would have been present was considerably augmented. The wickets were to be pitched at ten o'clock, but long before that hour a cosmopolitan crowd of hundreds of people, whose numbers were being continually added to as the forenoon advanced, lined the railings enclosing the Cricket Ground. The public stand on the Queen's Road side was quickly filled, as was that on the opposite side of the field reserved for members and their lady friends. In the Pavilion every chair was occupied, but the man who in ordinary circumstances would have turned away with annoyance at being unable to find a seat simply looked round for the first available place anywhere, and sat down to watch each incident of the game with a sportsman's eagerness. Adjoining the Pavilion was the box for markers and pressmen, and next to this a tent erection under which a couple of score of spectators found accommodation. H. E. the Governor and party were seated in a reserved corner not far from the stand in which the band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry played at intervals throughout the afternoon. Altogether, the scene on the cricket ground on Monday was a truly holiday one, and the effect was heightened by the lannerettes which ran alongside the railings at intervals of a few yards.

Captain Dorehill won the toss and sent in Hancock and Clifton Browne, who faced the bowling of Mackenzie and Billings. Clifton Browne started the batting at the Bank end, off Mackenzie, whose first over, a maiden, was carefully negotiated. The next over by Billings was similarly unproductive, and it was not until end had been again changed that Clifton Browne opened the scoring with a stolen single. Both batsmen during the opening passages of the game were judiciously careful—feeling their way, so to speak, and getting an odd run here and there. The first double was made by Hancock with a nice cut towards the Pavilion, and this he followed up by cutting Mackenzie to point for 4. As was to be expected, scoring was slow at the beginning. Nearly twenty minutes' play had elapsed before 10 runs were registered on the telegraph board. As the game got older, the batsmen evinced more confidence, though the runs continued to come slowly, for the field were throwing away no chances. The most notable hit during the ensuing fifteen minutes' play was a square leg boundary by Hancock off Mackenzie. When the score stood at 19, and more than half an hour was gone Billings's place was taken by

Mactaggart. His second ball was out for 4, by Clifton Browne. Mackenzie was bowling in a manner that admitted of no slackness on the part of the defence. His medium-paced breaks were almost without exception unproductive of runs; both batsmen, however, occasionally made a fair hit off his fast balls. Voules was keeping a careful wicket; Barkshire distinguished

himself very much at point. Clifton Browne was once very narrowly missed by Green. When the game was an hour old, the score standing at 34, Sharp relieved Mackenzie. A few overs subsequently, Whitley took Mactaggart's place and had his first ball snicked to the boundary by Clifton Browne. This batsman had placed 27 runs to his credit when he was cleverly caught at cover-point by Wright off Sharp. Hancock was joined at the wicket by Franklin. The partnership did not last long, though, for Hancock, when only 8 more runs had been added, was beaten by a "yorker" from Sharp's end and retired for 19. Two good wickets down, 51 runs scored, and 80 minutes gone by the clock: so far, the advantage would appear to be with the Straits. Mackenzie now resumed bowling, replacing Whitley. The next few overs were not remarkable from the batsman's standpoint. The hitting improved, however; Franklin drew Mackenzie nicely round to leg twice for 3, and Dyson had a clean hit to square-leg for 4 off Sharp. But Dyson was not showing himself at home under Sharp's bowling, and when his score stood at 6 he was cleverly caught off that bowler by Whitley in the slips—a splendid catch. Gunner Gratrix filled the vacancy. Billings had meantime relieved Mackenzie of the bowling and opened with a maiden. Gratrix showed his accustomed steadiness. He made no mistakes, stole several runs, and had a fine drive for 4. Franklin was making a remarkably good stand, though scoring slowly. Smart fielding in the slips was on the whole beating his numerous cuts but he occasionally got through. At the end of two hours' play the score stood at 75. Franklin shewed much greater ease afterwards. He drew Billings round to leg for 3 and in the following over had no less than 10 runs off Sharp—two boundaries and a snick in the slips. Gratrix kept up the record with a splendid sharp cut to point for 4, and continued to score fairly rapidly. Mackenzie again resumed bowling, relieving Sharp this time. Gratrix had a splendid cut in the slips for 4 off Billings, and on changing ends he slashed Mackenzie to the square-leg boundary, bringing the score up to the century and eliciting applause from the spectators. But alas! for the uncertainties of cricket, next ball he was caught off the same bowler by Voules at wicket and retired after having scored a rapidly-compiled 20. The game was now nearly two and a half hours old. Sercombe Smith took Gratrix's place at the wicket and opened with great care, but it was not long before he got away a fine cut in the slips for 4 off Mackenzie, while Franklin contributed a 4 and a 3 in quick succession. Mactaggart now took over the bowling from Billings at the Bank end and in the first over was driven by Smith to the boundary. Smith was playing a careful, steady game. When the score had reached 124, Franklin was run out. Smith had got away a short hit which was smartly fielded, and as he did not respond to Franklin's call, the latter, who had run half-way up the pitch, was promptly stumped by Mactaggart before he could recover his ground. Smith could not with justice to himself have responded. The next to come to the wicket was Arthur, who drove Mactaggart's bowling twice to the leg boundary, but soon played the ball into his stumps when attempting to clear off the same bowler, and retired after having scored 10. When the tiffin bell rang the telegraph board indicated the following:—141—6—10.

On the game being resumed after tiffin Dorehill joined Smith against the bowling of Whitley and Mactaggart. The start was most inauspicious for Hongkong: Dorehill was clean bowled with Mactaggart's first ball. Cox went in next. He cut a ball handsomely to the boundary for 4 but on a change of ends occurring he was clean bowled by Whitley. Bird now joined Smith at the wicket. Both played cautiously, as was to be desired in face of the disasters that had befallen the two last batsmen. Early in his innings Bird had a most remarkable escape

from being run out. Smith had cut a ball in the slips. Fird called, but as the ball was very smartly picked up and returned Smith did not respond. Meanwhile Bird had run the whole length of the pitch. The ball was thrown up to the end he had just vacated and it appeared to be a certainty that he would be run out. As it happened the bowler missed the throw; Bird sprinted to some purpose and recovered his ground just in time. Bird followed up with some good hits and was again lucky in being missed by Wright at cover point. Amongst others he had a splendid hit to the leg boundary off Mactaggart. With the score at 170, Sharp replaced Mactaggart, and Mackenzie relieved Whitley. Smith continued to hit out strongly but was latterly caught at wicket by Voules off a fast ball by Mackenzie, after adding 29 to the sum total. Preedy, who took his place, was bowled clean by Sharp, Bird carrying his bat for 27. The innings was completed at half-past two, the total score being 192.

After the interval, Captain Wright sent in Voules and Carter, who faced the bowling of Preedy and Bird. Preedy opened from the Bank end. His third ball was cut by Carter for 2, followed by a drive to square leg for 4. Both men hit out strongly, and boundaries, chiefly cuts toward point, were frequent. Bird had one miss at mid-on. After twenty minutes play Carter was caught by Franklin at cover-point off Preedy's bowling. Score 31-1-12. Sharp joined Voules at the wicket. Bird's bowling obviously bothered him, though in the first over he managed to secure a boundary by a lucky snick. Arthur at wicket was playing excellently. Off Bird, Voules had a fine hit to long leg for 4, also a cut to boundary in the slips. Half-an-hour had now gone and the score stood at 50. The Singapore batsmen played with more dash than had their opponents in the forenoon. The fielding on the home side was very good, however. Cox at mid-on had some really good recoveries and was smart in returning. Preedy's bowling was pretty severely punished by both bowlers in the way of cuts to the Pavilion, snicks to leg, and a few drives. At half-past three, the innings having lasted about 45 minutes and the score being 75, Gratrix took Preedy's place at the upper end. During his first over Cox had a good throw at the wickets, which he narrowly missed. When the bowling changed ends, Voules had two long drives—one a boundary—to long-on off Bird. By this time Sharp had settled down well and was rapidly running up a good score. Off two successive balls by Gratrix he had as many boundaries—one to square-leg and the other to point. Indeed, Sharp and Voules looked as though they had got fairly set for a long stay at the wickets. Off Bird, the latter had a boundary to leg and an on drive to the Grand Stand in Queen's Road. At the end of an hour's play a century had been registered and the batsmen in tenancy were defying the attack. Voules had 60 to his credit; Sharp was showing a command of the bowling. Franklin took Bird's place, but had his first over well-knocked about. What looked like a leg boundary off Sharp's bat was cleverly stopped on the line by Preedy. With Arthur, Cox was still sharing honours as the smartest fielder on the pitch. Dyson won distinction, too, by his clever catch of Voules in the slips off a medium-paced screw by Franklin, an event which occurred when the Straits score was 127. Voules' 71 was a very well-hit score, deserving in every way of the applause which greeted him on his retirement to the Pavilion. Mackenzie was the next to bat. He hit out strongly at Gratrix's bowling and had a splendid on drive for 4 in the first over, followed by several singles. Bird now relieved Gratrix at the Bank end, and with his third ball, a very fast one, clean bowled Mackenzie, who retired for 11 with the score at 140. Green took his place and got through the remainder of Bird's over in safety, but without runs. The first ball of Franklin's succeeding over was finely driven to on for 3 by Sharp. Soon afterwards Green had a fine cut into the long slips for 4 and another for 2, off Bird. Between these two batsmen the score rose very quickly. Off Franklin, Sharp had a magnificent 6 hit to square-leg the ball going over the scoring pavilion and out of the ground. Hancock had a cut into the slips for a single this over. In that which followed he cut two suc-

cessive balls from Mackenzie beautifully to point for 4. Hancock was playing a splendid game, and being well backed up by Clifton Browne. In Mackenzie's next over he had again two boundary hits—one a drive to leg and the other a cut to point; while his partner had a nice square-leg hit for 2. Hancock was hitting very well also off Sharp and had one straight drive to the boundary as well as a pretty cut into the long slips and one to point, both for 4. When 16 minutes had elapsed the score stood at 34, of which Hancock had made 29. Just at this stage Clifton Browne had a very lucky escape from being run out. Hancock cut a ball to point, which Barkshire missed; Clifton Browne called but his partner did not respond, and the former slipped and fell in running to recover his ground. The situation looked bad. Barkshire picked up rather smartly but Sharp missed the throw, just allowing Clifton Browne to save his wicket with a sharp sprint. Runs were few in the next few overs; half an hour had gone and the score was 40. Mackenzie had got himself set properly; he sent down a maiden against Clifton Browne, one ball of which gave the wicket-keeper, Voules, a nasty knock on the jaw. At 5 minutes to 12 o'clock Billings took over the bowling from Sharp at the Bank end and Hancock broke the dull spell by cutting his first and second balls to point for 4 each, following this up with a single off the third. The remainder of Billings's over was not productive of any points. Shortly after the midday gun went off the score reached 60, of which Clifton Browne had contributed 13. He had one very pretty cut to the boundary off Mackenzie. For several overs the play was uneventful. Whitley relieved Billings and had his third and fourth balls cleverly drawn round to square leg for 4 each by Clifton Browne, who, however, was in the next over from the same end caught cleverly at point by Barkshire, the ball rising off the shoulder of his bat. He retired with 21 to his credit after having been at the wicket for two hours less a few minutes. The score stood at 69. Franklin now joined Hancock at the wicket while Mactaggart relieved Mackenzie of the bowling at the lower end. Off this bowler's first over Hancock had a drive to leg for 4, also a double. In the following over from Whitley's end, he had a splendid boundary hit to leg and a cut to point for 4. Wright at cover point was putting in some smart fielding, Voules keeping a good wicket. Hancock continued to cut beautifully. He had one 4 in the long slips off Mactaggart and got away the following ball in the same direction, but Mactaggart had taken the precaution to change his field with the result that only 2 runs came. Franklin was not at home under the attack of this bowler, and close fielding in the slips brought about his downfall: he was smartly caught by Whitley after scoring 9, and with the total register standing at 94. Dyson took his place at the wicket, and the century was reached when the game was two hours and twenty minutes old. Dyson had a nice square-leg hit off Mactaggart. Just before the tiffin-bell rang Carter relieved Whitley, and when the interval came the score was 103 for 2 wickets, Hancock 68 not out.

When the game was resumed after tiffin Carter opened by sending down a maiden to Dyson. On ends being changed Hancock scored a nice 2 hit off Mackenzie, who had taken over the bowling at the lower end, and in the following over he drove Carter to leg for 4. Carter's swift balls were giving Dyson some trouble, yet this batsman was successful in getting him away twice for 2, one of his hits being a pretty cut to point and the other a long-on drive. During the interval there had been a slight but continuous fall of rain, not sufficient to affect the pitch seriously, yet quite enough to make it unpleasant for the cricketers. The sky had remained overcast all day up till now but the light was good. Dyson had been hitting out well so far. After scoring 15, however, he was caught easily at square-leg by Kerr off Mackenzie. His place was taken by Gratrix, who to begin with made a poor stand against Mackenzie's bowling. At the end of this over Carter was relieved by Mactaggart whose third ball was driven to leg by Hancock for 4. Whitley stopped a good ball at midfield. The last ball of the over was cut splendidly to point by Hancock and was missed by Wright at

Hongkong began their second innings at 11.20. Hancock and Clifton Browne batting against Mackenzie and Sharp. Clifton Browne at the town end faced Mackenzie, whose first over was a maiden. When ends were changed Hancock opened the scoring by cutting Sharp into the slips for a single. Clifton Browne followed with a snick to leg, easily worth 2 but productive of only one by reason of slow running. Hancock had a cut into the slips for a single this over. In that which followed he cut two suc-

cover, a boundary resulting. For several overs following this, runs were unfrequent, and the game practically colourless except for the excellent quality of Mackenzie's bowling. He was puzzling both batsmen. The fielding was close and watchful, difficult to beat. Gratrix had so far done nothing. Off Mactaggart, however, he now contrived to steal a single from a cut into the slips. Sharp took over Mackenzie's end. He sent down 4 balls which beat Gratrix, but off the fifth the batsman secured a good on drive for 2, which Kerr missed at midfield. But Kerr had his revenge: when ends were changed, he caught Gratrix nicely at cover-point off Mactaggart. Score, 137-4-3. Sercombe Smith joined Hancock at the wickets, and stole a nice single off Mactaggart with a tip to square-leg. Off the same bowler Hancock had a pretty cut into the long slips for 4, followed by a slashing hit—stopped on the line—to leg for 2. Smith was playing with his customary carefulness and precision. It was unfortunate that early in his innings he lost his partner. Hancock had reached 94 and the spectators were on the tip of expectation to see him complete a well-deserved century when he was smartly caught in the slips by Sharp off Mactaggart. For his splendid performance Hancock was heartily applauded as he retired to the Pavilion. Score, 147 for 5 wickets. Bird now joined Smith and drove Mactaggart's first ball for 1. At half past two o'clock the score stood at 150. Bird had one or two good hits, and drove Sharp to the long boundary for 4. But this bowler soon beat him with a low, swift, well-pitched ball which just shaved off the bails. The telegraph-board read:—158-6-9. Arthur went in next. Mactaggart's first ball against him was a bye, and he very soon in the innings hit a nice ball to point for 4. It was unfortunate that as the afternoon advanced the weather got worse; the rainfall became heavier and rendered the pitch slippery and uncertain. This appeared to be the reason of the downfall of Smith's wicket, which occurred when he had scored only 4. He was beaten by a swift ball from Sharp while attempting to turn it to leg. Dorehill followed him at the wicket, and had a good snick in the slips for 2 off Mactaggart. Arthur made several good hits. Off Sharp he had a long drive for 4 followed by a beautiful hit to square-leg for 4. At ten minutes to three o'clock the rainfall had become so bad that the game was temporarily suspended. After half-an-hour's adjournment there were no signs of improvement in the atmospheric conditions but it was decided to go on with the match. The wisdom of this was questionable, as the wicket had become unfavourable and the light was bad. Both batsmen, however, were anxious to resume the defence and the game was accordingly continued, though it must have been distinctly unpleasant for the field to play in the incessant rain. Before the adjournment Arthur had got fairly set. After the resumption of play he showed very good form in spite of the unfavourable batting conditions prevailing. In the first over he cut Mactaggart for 4, followed by a leg snick which also counted 4. Dorehill kept up the record by drawing Sharp round to leg for 4. This batter had also a good drive which was stopped just on the boundary by Carter and resulted in a single run only. Arthur slashed out in magnificent style, hitting the bowling all over the field and receiving able backing from Dorehill. Off Mactaggart Arthur had a drive to the leg boundary. On changing ends, Dorehill snicked a ball cleverly to leg for 2, while Arthur drove Sharp to leg for 4 and followed this up by cutting him into the long slips for 4, hitting him to the boundary at square-leg, and again cutting him into the slips for 4. In one over he secured 19 runs off this bowler. Carter relieved Mactaggart and was severely punished. His first ball Dorehill drove for a single, then Arthur hit him to long-on for 4 and to leg boundary for 4. Sharp's place at the lower end was taken by Mackenzie whom Dorehill drew round to leg for 4 and also cut to the boundary. Billings relieved Carter and had his first ball cut into the slips by Dorehill for 3, followed by square-leg hits for 4 and 3 respectively off the same bat. Both batsmen were playing ducks and drakes with the bowling when at ten minutes to four o'clock the stump

were drawn, a proceeding rendered necessary by a downpour of rain.

The game was watched by a large number of spectators, among whom were His Excellency the Governor, Sir E. Satow, and Major-General Sir William Gascoigne. The team from Shanghai arrived on the ground in the forenoon and were heartily welcomed.

In the course of the afternoon the band of H.M.S. *Ocean* played selections of music.

THIRD DAY.

Play was resumed on the 13th inst. Hongkong continuing their game with the Straits, which on the previous evening had been brought to a premature close owing to the rain. There had been an additional fall during the night; the morning broke dull and threatening and rather chilly. At ten o'clock there was a break in the clouds, and the weather showed signs of being about to settle down hot and muggy. The pitch had not been so much affected by the rain as was expected, but was tricky and uncertain. When stumps were drawn on the previous night the Hongkong score was 254 for 7 wickets, Arthur and Dorehill being in tenancy for 51 and 42 respectively. The bowling was opened at 10.15 by Mackenzie against Arthur, who cut the fourth ball of the over to point for 2 and drew the last round to square leg for 1. Sharp took up the bowling at the other end. The wicket was breaking up slightly and the sawdust had to be pretty freely resorted to. Only a bye was registered off Sharp's first over. On the bowling changing ends Arthur drove Mackenzie to leg for 4 and 2 and also scored a single off the last ball. He was playing with the same command of the bowling that had distinguished his game on the previous afternoon. Off Sharp's next over he secured two magnificent leg drives, one a boundary. Dorehill now faced Mackenzie, and off the first ball was very softly caught at point by Barkshire. Score, 271-8-10. Preedy joined Arthur and made no less than 8 runs off Mackenzie's first over, *viz.*, a square leg boundary and a couple of 2's. When the next change of ends came Sharp obviously gave Arthur some trouble, but the batsman secured one fine drive, missed by Whitley at long-on. Preedy was playing a pretty game, his placing to square leg being especially fine. Off Sharp's end he had a lucky snick for 4 and a drive to leg for the same figure, but this bowler brought about his dismissal for leg before in the same over. His was a very nicely compiled 16. The telegraph-board now indicated 292 runs for 9 wickets. Cox filled the vacancy. Only 4 more had been registered when the last wicket fell. Cox off Sharp had a cut to point which was smartly picked up by Green at cover-point and returned to Voules at the wicket. Arthur had hesitated in taking the run, but attempted it with the result that he was run out a yard from home. In his score of 72, Arthur had no less than 13 boundaries. All cut for 29. This meant that the Straits required 235 to win, and Hongkong were confident of preventing that. The last wicket had fallen at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock.

Shortly after 11, the Straits went again to the wicket, Carter and Voules facing the bowling of Bird and Franklin. Bird opened from the Bank end against Voules and got his second ball beyond point for 1. Franklin in the ensuing over sent down some short-pitched balls, off which both bats had a single. Off Bird, Carter had a nice cut to point for 4. Several singles were put on from each end in the succeeding two or three overs. The fielding was very smart, Clifton Browne and Cox both showing to advantage. Carter broke up the spell of low scoring by driving Bird to off for 4 and getting a leg snick off Franklin to the boundary, but on the whole the batsmen were experiencing great difficulty in getting through the field. Fifteen minutes of the innings had now gone and the score stood at 20. The wicket was beginning to look a bit ragged. Carter had a very nice cut into the slips for 2 and Voules by pretty placing to leg stole a single off Bird. Franklin's slow break balls looked dangerous, yet thrice in one over he was drawn round to square leg for singles, Carter being responsible for two of these. This bat also had off a full-pitched ball from the same bowler a strongly hit boundary to square leg and a nice cut to

point off Bird for 4 in the next over. With the innings half an hour old, the score stood at 40. Gratrix now relieved Franklin of the bowling at the lower end, opening against Carter, who off the second last ball of the over had a straight drive for 1. Off Bird's succeeding over, Carter secured another on drive for a single, and ends were again changed without the score being increased. But the first ball from Gratrix brought about his downfall: he was caught very cleverly at point by Clifton Browne. Sharp who followed him got away a single drive off Gratrix's second ball; but this proved to be his only score, for on facing the other end he was caught nearly at midwicket by Bird off the latter's second ball. Score, 45-2-1. Voules was now joined by Mackenzie, who began well by drawing Bird round to square leg for two, but off the next ball he was caught by Hancock in the slips. This was a splendid catch, Hancock falling and rolling over in taking the ball. His feat was heartily applauded. The score was now 47-3-2 with only 45 minutes gone. Green who came next to the wicket snicked Bird into the slips for 1 and cut him to point also for a single. On changing ends, he had a fine drive to off for 2, the boundary being saved by smartness on the part of Sercombe Smith. Voules had so far made a plucky stand, not scoring rapidly but playing consistently and with accuracy of placing. He had been beaten by several balls from Bird's end, however, and before his partnership with Green was many minutes old he was clean bowled with a swift ball from that bowler. Score, 52-4-16, and an hour gone. Green did not long survive Voules at wicket. He was joined by Barkshire who after a few balls got away a short hit to off. Cox missed it and the batsmen ran hard. Cox, however, made a marvellous recovery and threw swiftly to the top end, knocking over the wickets. It was a matter of doubt among the spectators whether Green had reached his ground before the wickets fell: the umpire gave him out. Green retired with the score at 55-5 and his place was taken by Whitley. On the bowling changing ends Barkshire made a nice hit to the leg boundary. Whitley following with an off-drive for 4 off Gratrix, a snick to leg for the same figure, and another off-drive which Sercombe Smith missed on the boundary. Barkshire got away a strong square leg boundary off Bird; in the same over he was caught at wicket by Arthur off a ball which just tipped the shoulder of his bat. Score, 70-6-10. Mactaggart followed him and opened with a single hit to off. On facing Gratrix he scored twice in the over, having an on-drive to the boundary and a single hit to the off, which was smartly stopped by Cox. Bird's next over was uneventful. Mactaggart was successful in again driving Gratrix to the off for 4. This bowler was afterwards relieved by Franklin, off whose first over each batsman scored two singles. Bird sent down a maiden against Mactaggart. When Franklin again took up the bowling his first resulted in a bye and his second was drawn round to leg by Whitley for a single, bringing the score up to 100 after 90 minutes' play. When ends were again changed, Whitley's tenure of the wicket was brought to a conclusion by his being caught off a soft ball in the slips by Dorehill. Score, 102-7-20. Next man in was Wright. He hit Bird for a single but was dismissed without supplementing this score: he was caught by Arthur at wicket early in Franklin's ensuing over. The catch was an easy one; the ball rising straight and falling easily. Billings, who came next to the wicket, was caught in the slips by Dorehill off Bird after registering only 1. Score, 104-9-1. An adjournment was made for tiffin at 12.45.

After the interval Mactaggart, who was joined at the wicket by Kerr, was bowled by Franklin with the score standing at 106 all out. Kerr having added only 1 to the total. Hongkong thus won by 129 runs. This finished the cricket for the day, the afternoon from 3 o'clock being devoted to tennis. There was a large attendance of spectators during the game. His Excellency the Governor was on the field nearly all day. In the afternoon the band of the 2nd Bombay Infantry played a selection of music.

Appended are the complete scores and bowling analysis:—

HONGKONG.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R. Hancock, b Sharp	19	c Sharp, b Mactaggart	94
Lt. Clifton Browne, R.N.	27	c Barkshire, b Whitley	21
C. S. P. Franklin, R.N.	40	c Whitley, b Mactaggart	9
Major Dyson, A.P.D.	6	c Kerr, b Mackenzie	13
Gunner Gratrix, c Voules,	20	c Kerr, b Mactaggart	3
T. Scroome Smith, c Voules, b Mackenzie	29	b Sharp	4
H. Arthur, b Mactaggart	10	run out	72
Major Dorehill, R.A.	0	c Barkshire, b Mackenzie	42
Private Preedy, b Sharp	0	l.b.w., b Sharp	16
P. A. Cox, b Whitley	8	not out	0
Lt. Bird, 2nd Rajput,	27	b Sharp	9
not out	6	Extras	13
Total	192	Total	296

STRAITS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. B. Voules, c Dawson,		b Franklin	16
b Franklin	71	b Bird	16
W. Langholm Carter, c Franklin	12	c Clifton Browne, b Gratrix	28
H. W. Sharp, b Franklin	71	c and b Bird	1
R. M. Mackenzie, b Bird	11	c Hancock, b Bird	2
C. F. Green, st Arthur,		b Franklin	8
b Franklin	39	run out	5
J. G. Mactaggart, b Bird	39	b Franklin	16
M. H. Whitley, b Bird	1	c Dorehill, b Bird	20
A. G. Wright, b Bird	4	c Arthur, b Franklin	1
C. A. Barkshire, b Bird	24	c Arthur, b Bird	10
G. M. Billings, b Franklin	0	c Dorehill, b Bird	1
D. Kerr, not out	1	not out	1
Extras	11	Extras	5
Total	253	Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HONGKONG.

First Innings.		Second Innings.		
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Mackenzie	25	9	51	2
Billings	16	8	26	—
Mactaggart	13	2	40	2
Sharp	18	4	44	4
Whitley	8	1	25	1
Carter	—	—	—	—

STRAITS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.		
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Preedy	9	1	37	1
Bird	18	4	670	5
Hancock	8	1	32	—
Gratrix	8	4	22	—
Franklin	15	2	81	4

Bird and Gratrix, 1 wide each.

SHANGHAI v. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Play in the Intercrit Cricket Matches was resumed on the 11th inst., when the game Straits v. Shanghai was begun. Captain Wright was unlucky in again losing the toss. The field was taken at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, A. E. Lanning and McEuen being sent in to face the bowling of Mackenzie and Sharp. There was one change in the Straits team, Dr. Dane taking the place of D. Kerr. The umpires were Messrs. R. F. Lammert and W. F. Inglis, the scorers Mr. D. Kerr for the Straits and Mr. W. H. Lewis for Shanghai. R. C. Farbridge captained the Shanghai team. Mackenzie opened the bowling from the lower end against McEuen, who drove the third ball of the over to square leg for 2, the remainder of this end being uneventful. Sharp's first ball was driven to leg by Lanning for 2. In the course of Mackenzie's next essay this bowler had a pretty snick to leg for 3. Sharp sent down a stiff over to Lanning, but got his last driven to leg nicely for 2. The batsman tried hard to get through the slips and was only prevented by sharp fielding on the part of Green. Barkshire at point was also picking up and returning well. Mackenzie's ensuing over against McEuen was a maiden. Off Sharp's end, Lanning got away a short hit to square leg. McEuen was finding difficulty in negotiating Mackenzie's bowling. This bowler sent down a second maiden to him in succession. Sharp's next five were also pointless and the game was dragging. McEuen brought relief by cutting Mackenzie to point for a single. Lanning following this up by a snicked 2 to leg. Maidens were following each other with wearisome frequency, Sharp now sending down another to McEuen. When twenty minutes of the game had gone the score was 20. Whitley relieved Mackenzie at the lower end and was drawn round to leg for 2 by Mackenzie. When ends were reversed McEuen secured the first boundary hit of the match by driving Sharp to square leg, but with

the next ball he was clean bowled. Score, 27-1-8.

The game was now half-an-hour old. Rose who followed McEuen at the wicket had a short leg hit for a stolen single and on facing Whitley drove that bowler to the boundary at point, Barkshire making a good but unsuccessful attempt to save. Lanning followed with a powerful straight drive off Sharp for 3 all run. Under this bowler's attack Rose was obviously not at his ease. He had one pretty cut into the slips, nicely stopped by Green and contrived also to send away a good leg hit which brought in a brace of runs. Lanning was cutting beautifully but still experiencing difficulty in finding an opening through the slips: Green's fielding proved more than once an effective barrier. Mactaggart also put in some smart work in the slips; he missed Rose softly, however, when the score stood at 35. This batsman was showing himself more at home under Sharp's bowling as the game proceeded. Twice he drove him to leg—once for 2 and once for a boundary—and in the same over cut him into the long slips for a single. When he came to face Whitley however he was clean bowled off his first ball, and retired after having registered 13. The score was now 50 for 2 wickets. Price who went in next negotiated Whitley's first over carefully and with safety. Lanning scored a single off Sharp's fourth and allowed the last ball to be taken by Price, who drove it strongly to the off for 4. With exactly an hour gone, the score stood at 55, of which Lanning had contributed a well-taken 22. Dull cricket obtained for several succeeding overs, the only relief being a prettily-placed leg hit off Lanning's bat resulting in a well-run 2. Carter took Sharp's place at the upper end. His first ball was a leg bye, Price drove his second to off for 2, and snicked his third to leg for the same number of runs. In this bowler's succeeding over Price had two off-drives, one for a single, the other for a double. He hit out pretty freely at Whitley and cut him into the slips for 4, a hit which was missed just on the boundary by Sharp. Off Carter, Price had also a well-run 3 from a cut into the slips. The bowling at the lower end was taken over by Billings at this stage. Price hit his first ball to off for a single. Play was deadly dull for a time. When 90 minutes of the game had elapsed the score was exactly 90. Sharp took Carter's place at the upper end and opened against Price, his first over resulting in a single. After an uneventful over from Billings's end, Sharp sent down a maiden to Price. In the course of Billings's next over a most unfortunate accident occurred. Dr. Dane who was fielding at square leg was hit full on the face by a swift ball off Lanning's bat and had to retire for a time to the Pavilion, bleeding. This caused a temporary stoppage of the game, until it was announced that no serious consequences were feared. On resuming, several singles were hit, and Price brought the score up to the century by a straight drive off Sharp for 2. The game had now been in progress for two hours less ten minutes. Lanning had scored 30. He augmented this by 4 with a beautiful snick in the slips off Billings. Captain Wright now sent Mactaggart to take over the bowling at Sharp's end. This bowler's first over was taken by Lanning, who had a leg boundary off the fourth and a cut into the slips for 2 off the fifth ball. When ends were again changed after a dull over from Billings's end, Lanning was easily caught off the new bowler by Green, third man in the slips, and retired for 40 after an innings of two hours and five minutes duration. The telegraph board indicated 117 runs for 3. Potter joined Price at the wicket. The latter had a splendid drive to on for 4 off Mactaggart and a few balls later with a single brought his score up to 50. He was hitting out very strongly; not long afterwards he cut the same bowler into the slips for 3, all run. Green was proving himself to be the smartest man in the field; Voules at wicket, Barkshire at point, and Carter and Whitley were also putting in some good practice. Whitley took over the bowling from Mactaggart and had his first ball hit by Potter for 1, his third cut to point for 4, and his fourth drawn round to square leg, also for a boundary. When the tiffin-bell rang at 12.45, the score was 144 for 3 wickets, Price 59, Potter 12.

On the resumption of the game after the interval, Billings opened against Price, who

had a snick for 1 off the fourth ball of the over. Potter blocked the fifth. Sharp took over the bowling at the other end. He sent down 5 well-pitched balls against Price and conceded only one point, a stolen run off a short leg hit. This brought Price again to the batting end. Billings's second ball he slashed round to square leg for 4; the remainder of the over was unproductive of runs. When the bowling changed ends, Potter drew Sharp's first ball to square leg for 4, but off the fourth he was neatly caught by the wicket-keeper, Voules, and retired with 16 to his credit. Score, 154 for 4 wickets. Mann took his place, and with the last ball of the over stole a plucky run off a short on hit, accurately placed. In the following over he drove Billings splendidly to leg for 4. Mann experienced greater difficulty, however, in getting away off Sharp when he came to face that bowler. Price kept up his record for long scoring by cutting Billings to point for a boundary but it was not long before he lost his partner, who was caught off the same bowler by Kerr at square leg, the latter having permanently taken the place of Dr. Dane owing to the accident which occurred to that gentleman in the forenoon. Score, 166-5-5. V. H. Lanning, A. E.'s younger brother, was next man in. His stay at wicket was short; he was clean bowled by Billings before scoring a single run, with a swift ball which beat him completely. Stanion filled the vacancy. Some uninteresting cricket followed, brightened up with an on drive for 4 by Price and a square-leg hit to the boundary off Stanion's bat. The latter had also a pretty cut into the slips off Billings, which was missed by Whitley and resulted in 2. Billings sent down a very good over against Price off which the batsman secured not a single point. In the ensuing essay by Sharp, that bowler made a plucky effort to hold a hard straight ball off Stanion's bat, and obviously got his fingers hurt in the attempt. In the same over Stanion had a drive to leg for 4. Price continued to make a magnificent stand. Twice he drove Sharp to the boundary—once to long-on and in the other case to leg. His score was rapidly approaching the century. He was playing with a dash and resource which promised to bring him that coveted honour when the hopes of the spectators were dashed by his being bowled by a swift low ball from Billings which failed to rise. Score, 193-7-93. As he retired to the Pavilion, Price was heartily applauded. He was decidedly unfortunate in being dismissed before completing the century. W. H. Weippert, who followed him at the wicket, was clean bowled by Billings before breaking his duck. Score, 198-8-0. Farbridge joined Stanion, against whom Mactaggart sent down the next over. It was badly punished. Stanion had off it a splendid 6 hit to leg and a boundary on drive. In all 14 runs were secured off this over. Whitley who took over the bowling at Mactaggart's end was hit twice to the boundary by Farbridge, viz., to square leg and to off, and lost 10 runs off his first essay. When ends were changed Stanion was cleverly caught by Barkshire at point. Score 223-9-22. Turnbull came last to the wicket. Against him Billings sent down a maiden. When a change of ends again occurred Farbridge had a well-driven 4 to off for 4. For the next ball, however, he was too late and his stumps fell for 17. Score 227 all out, the innings having lasted 3 hours and 45 minutes.

After an interval of a few minutes Potter and Mann opened the bowling against Voules and Carter. Voules took the first ball from Potter, Carter facing Mann. After several short hits the first 10 was reached by Carter, sending Potter to the screen. The start proved to be most inauspicious for the Straits, for when Mann sent down the first ball of his next over, Carter played it hard on to his wicket and retired with the score standing 10-1-1. Sharp joined Voules at the wicket but made a short stay. When he had scored only 1 he too fell a victim to Mann's deadly bowling, which was beating him almost every time. Score, 12-2-1. Mann had up till now bowled four overs, all maidens, and not a single run stood against him. Green, who took Sharp's place, broke up this record by snicking him to leg for 4, driving him to the off boundary, and stealing a single off a short

leg-hit. He followed up this feat by cutting him into the slips for 4. But on the whole the batting and the bowling both were beating the Straits. Runs were very slow in coming. Potter sent down a maiden against Green. In the next over from Mann's end, Voules drew the first ball round to leg for 4 and cut the second to the boundary in the long slips. Potter's next over was productive off one boundary off Green's bat—a nice off hit. The fielding meanwhile could be described as almost faultless. Scarcely a single chance was missed. Price in the slips and Weippert at wicket-keep were evincing great smartness; Turnbull at point was making no mistakes. When the game had gone 35 minutes and the score stood at 40, Mann secured his third wicket by clean bowling Green, who retired after having scored 17. Billings who now joined Voules at the wicket had a narrow escape from being run out early in his innings: he only escaped by Weippert missing what appeared to be an easy throw. His partnership with Voules was destined not to last long, for when only 2 had been added to the score the latter was clean bowled by Potter. Score, 42-4-15. Wickets were falling with alarming rapidity from the Straits' point of view. The game was only 45 minutes old and already 4 wickets had been taken with only 42 to show against them. Barkshire followed Voules. His partner, Billings, broke up the dull spell of falling wickets and short runs by sending a splendidly hit ball out of bounds for 6. Slow cricket again supervened for a considerable number of overs. Runs were becoming painfully infrequent. Mann kept up his splendid record by getting Billings caught by Weippert at wicket-keep off a snicked ball, leaving the score at 52-5-11. Mackenzie now joined partnership with Barkshire, and succeeded in driving Mann to square leg for 4 but was two balls subsequently caught at mid-wicket by Farbridge. Score 56-6-4. The chances of the Straits were rapidly becoming more and more remote. On every hand the batsmen were being beaten. Bowling and fielding were both proving too much for them. Whitley was next to bat. For two overs he and his partner safely, but without securing runs, negotiated the bowling. Stanion, another fast bowler, was put on in place of Mann, whose record so far had been most satisfactory and creditable. The new bowler continued the harassing tactics which had characterised the attack of his predecessor but was once driven to leg for a boundary by Barkshire. When stumps were drawn at 4.45 the score stood as follows:—Shanghai, all out, 227; Straits 62 for 7 wickets.

In the course of the afternoon the band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry played selections of music. There was a large number of spectators, among them being H.E. the Governor.

In splendid weather, play was resumed on Friday, the Straits continuing their game with Shanghai. In the first innings the Shanghai team had scored 227. When stumps were drawn at 4.45 in the evening, the Straits had scored 61 for 6 wickets, Barkshire and Whitley being in occupancy. Potter opened the bowling from the lower end against Barkshire, who secured a square-leg boundary hit in the first over. When a change of ends took place, Mann kept up his fine record by clean bowling Whitley with his first. Score, 66-7-4. Mactaggart went next to the wicket. He survived the remainder of Mann's over. In the ensuing 5 he lost his partner, Barkshire being clean bowled by a swift ball from Potter's end. Score, 68-8-6. So far the match had gone most disastrously for the Straits; only 10 minutes gone and 2 wickets down. Wright joined Mactaggart and between them they carried the score to 75—the former contributing a well-hit 4 to the leg boundary—when Mactaggart returned a swift ball from Potter's end right into the bowler's hands and was caught out with only 1 run to his credit. Dr. Dane, who happily was able to go to the wicket in spite of the accident which had befallen him on the previous day, was last man in. During his partnership with Wright the latter brought up the score to 90 by driving Mann out of the grounds to leg for 6 and to on for 4. The Straits captain had also two fine drives off Potter, one of them to the screen for 4. Mann

sent down a maiden against Dane. In the next over by Potter, Wright struck out strongly and got 2 hits to leg, one for 4 and the other for a couple of runs, but was late for the fourth ball, which took his stumps clean. He retired for a well-hit 28. All out for 105. It was a magnificent lead for the Northern team, due to their superiority in every department of the game, and in no small degree to the deadly bowling of Potter and Mann.

The last wicket had fallen at 10.50. A quarter of an hour later the Straits again took the wicket, Voules and Carter batting against Potter and Mann. Carter took the first ball, which came from Potter's end, and secured a short hit for a single off the second. When the bowling changed ends, he cut Mann sharply into the slips but owing to smart fielding on the part of Price only a single run was registered. This brought him again face to face with Potter. He snicked the first ball of the over and was smartly caught by Weippert at wicket. Score, 2-1-2. Sharp joined Voules, and several overs were sent down off which only 1 run was made. The bowling was obviously beating the bat, and the fielding was excellent. When 15 minutes had gone, Voules was clean bowled by Potter with a swift ball. Score, 3-2-1. Green joined Sharp at the wicket. He enlivened what had up till now been dull cricket by driving Mann to off for 3, all run, and in his next over drawing him round to leg for a boundary with an ill-taken ball. After another spell of uninteresting play, Green while facing L'otter was easily caught by Weippert off a ball which rose from his glove. Score, 13-3-8. Potter was bowling with wonderful effect. His record now stood at 6 overs, 4 maidens, 1 run, 3 wickets. With half-an-hour gone, 3 wickets down, and only 13 runs scored, the match looked an easy thing for Shanghai. Green was now joined by Wright, who began his innings by a repetition of the strong hitting which had characterised his batting earlier in the day. He hit Potter clean over the screen for 6 and had a straight 4 drive off Stanion, who had taken over the bowling from Mann at the City Hall end. These hits he followed up by driving Potter to the off boundary, but in the same over he returned a medium ball right into Potter's hands and was caught out after adding 17 to the total. The game had now lasted 50 minutes, and 4 wickets were down for 33 runs. Sharp, whose next partner was Mackenzie, drew Potter round to square leg for 4, whilst Mackenzie drove Stanion to the off-boundary and secured in the same over a couple of runs off a nicely-placed leg hit. These batsmen were showing a better defence than any of their predecessors. Mackenzie had a splendid long drive to off for 4 and another to the on-boundary off Potter. Sharp cut both bowlers into the long slips for 4. The score reached 50 when the game was a few minutes more than an hour old. Other 10 were added very quickly. McEuen now took over the bowling at the Barracks end, giving Potter a much needed rest. Sharp stole a single off his first ball by placing nicely to square leg. The rest of the over was uneventful, and this batsman accordingly took Stanion's next, driving his fourth volley to off for 4. Mann was put on at the upper end and opened against Sharp, who cut to point for a single, which was only prevented from being a boundary hit by smart fielding on the part of Lanning at cover. His next ball was driven to square leg for 4 by Mackenzie. In the following over from McEuen's end, Sharp had another well-hit leg boundary. This bat was making a plucky stand; after an innings of about 40 minutes' duration, 31 runs stood at his credit and he appeared to be well set against the bowling. So also did Mackenzie; he drove Mann in his second over to the leg boundary for 4 and to on for 1. But this bowler's attack was not nearly so dangerous as it had been in the first innings. Sharp drew round a loose ball to square leg for 4 and followed up this hit by driving him right over the screen for 6. McEuen's bowling, too, was well taken by both bats; only the excellence of the fielding prevented runs coming freely. V. H. Lanning, another fast bowler, now took over Mann's end and sent down his initial essay against Sharp, who cut him to point for a single off the concluding ball of the over. Off McEuen's next end, Sharp had a splendid hit to the screen for 4, bringing the score up to the century after 1 hour and 40 minutes' play. When the timb bell rang at 12.45 the score was 152 for 4 wickets.

After this Mann sent down the first over from the top end against Sharp, who drove his third ball to the boundary. Mackenzie, opening freely when he came to face Potter, drove him to the Pavilion for 4, and shortly afterwards to the on-boundary. Mann's next over to Sharp was a maiden. Off the fourth ball the batsman had a narrow escape from being held; he sent away a strong ball which Rose at mid-off made a plucky attempt to catch with his left hand but failed to hold. Off Mann's next over he succeeded in getting a splendid drive to the screen; Mackenzie hit this bowler to square leg for a boundary. The next over from Mann's end, however, brought about the latter batsman's dismissal. Mackenzie skied a ball to off and was cleverly caught by A. E. Lanning. Score, 135-5-42. The fall of Mackenzie's stumps dissolved what had been so far the most brilliant partnership of the innings. Between him and Sharp the score had been run up from 33 to 135 and a period put to the "rot" which had taken hold of the batting of their predecessors. Mackenzie was warmly applauded as he retired to the Pavilion. Whitley who followed him contrived to secure a snick to leg for 3 off Potter, but was caught on the off side by A. E. Lanning when the bowling changed ends. Score, 139-6-4. Barkshire who filled the gap was clean bowled by Potter before scoring a single run. Score 141-7-0. Billings was next man in. Potter sent down two maidens against him in succession, the only relief in this colourless spell being a sharp hit to the boundary by Sharp off Mann. Potter was showing signs now of going off in his bowling, though Billings was not taking the advantage of it that he might. He had one good hit to leg for 2, however. The fielding continued to be of the high quality that had distinguished it in the foregoing innings. Price, Turnbull, and Rose were perhaps the smartest in the field. At half-past two o'clock the telegraph-board read 150 for 7 wickets. Billings was hitting out with a pretty free bat at Potter, driving him twice to the screen, while Sharp registered another boundary by cutting Mann neatly to point. But on the whole, runs were slow in coming. McEuen was now put on in place of Mann at the town end. Sharp drove his fourth to off for 4, and his fifth almost to the screen for a single. When Potter resumed the bowling, however, Sharp's tenancy of the wicket came to an end; he was clean bowled, and retired, with 78 opposite his name, amidst the well-deserved plaudits of the spectators. Score 168 for 8. His innings had lasted about 2½ hours. With the fall of his wicket, it was generally believed that the back of the defence had been broken. There was little of the appearance of the invertebrate, notwithstanding, about the opening of the partnership between Billings and Mactaggart, who was next man in. Both batsmen had boundaries in the first 2 overs, Billings slashing Potter to the screen and Mactaggart doing the same by the other bowler. Potters' place at the Barracks end was now taken by Stanion, whose two first volleys were hit for a single each. Off McEuen, Billings next drove a well-hit leg ball which was just missed on the boundary. The following over saw the downfall of the ninth wicket, Mactaggart being very neatly caught by Price at long off. Score 196-9-14. Billings, who was joined by Dr. Dane, took up the batting and snicked Stanion to leg for 4, bringing the score up to 200. The next ball of the over he snicked into the slips also for a boundary. Mann relieved McEuen, and was driven beautifully to leg by Billings, who was now playing with confidence and dash. Off the same end Dane drew a loose ball round to leg for 2. He and Billings were making a very good stand against the bowling. They carried the score past the figure obtained by Shanghai in their first innings and were heartily applauded for so doing. Dane was caught at point by Turnbull, off McEuen when 230 runs had been registered. This meant that Shanghai required 109 runs to win. The innings finished at 3.30.

The Shanghai began their second innings at ten minutes to four o'clock. A. E. Lanning and McEuen taking the wicket against the opening of Billings' end. McEuen took the first over—a maiden—from Billings at the

overend. Lanning faced Mackenzie and drew his second round to the square leg boundary. In the same over he had two pretty cuts into the slips which were both smartly stopped by Green. On ends being reversed McEuen opened by cutting Billings into the slips for a boundary and afterwards for a single. Scoring in the opening passages was slow. Fifteen minutes had elapsed before double figures were reached. The batsmen were taking no risks, and very rightly so, but this cautiousness did not make for the brilliant cricket which the spectator loves. A run here and there was all that was added to the score for the ensuing quarter of an hour. Lanning stealing a pretty blow means of a well-placed hit to square leg. After several uneventful overs this bat scored a well-run 3 off a snick to leg while McEuen further brightened up the dull spell by snicking Mackenzie to leg for 4 and cutting him to point for 2, thus bringing the score up to 20 after nearly 40 minutes' play. Sharp now took over the bowling at Mackenzie's end, sending down a maiden against McEuen. In the following over Lanning drew Billings round to square leg for 3. Play continued to be of an uninteresting character; when stumps were drawn at 445, 25 runs had been scored—Lanning 12, McEuen 13.

During the course of Friday's play there was a large attendance of spectators. The band of H.M.S. *Argonaut* played a selection of music in the afternoon.

Appended are the scores and bowling analysis as far as the match has gone:—

SHANGHAI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. E. Lanning, c Green, b			
MacTaggart	40	not out	13
R. J. McEuen, b Sharp	8	not out	13
Capt. Rose, b Whitley	13		
Capt. Price, b Billings	93		
E. W. Potter, c Voules,			
b Sharp	16		
J. Mann, c Kerr, b Billings	5		
V. H. Lanning, b Billings	0	to bat	
W. K. Stanion, c Bark-			
shire, b Billings	22		
W. H. Weipper, b Billings	0		
E. C. Farbridge, b Whitley	17		
W. H. Turnbull, not out	0		
Extras	13	Extras	
Total	227	Total for 0 wickets	25

STRAITS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. B. Voules, b Potter	15	b Potter	1
W. Langham-Carter, b		c Weippert, b Potter	2
Mann	1	ter	
H. W. Sharp, b Mann	1	b Potter	76
C. F. Green, b Mann	17	c Weippert, b Potter	8
G. M. Billings, c Weip-			
per, b Mann	11	not out	43
C. E. Berkshire, b Potter	6	b Potter	0
R. M. Mackenzie, c Far-		c A. E. Lanning, b	
bridge, b Mann	4	Mann	42
M. H. Whitley, b Mann	4	c A. E. Lanning, b	
		Mann	4
J. G. MacTaggart, c and			
b Potter	1	c Price, b Stanion	14
A. G. Wright, b Potter	28	c and b Potter	17
Dr. Dane, not out	5	c Turnbull, b Mc-	
		Euen	9
Extras	12	Extras	14
Total	102	Total	230

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SHANGHAI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.		
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Mackenzie	5	2	7	—
Sharp	25	5	60	2
Whitley	19	3	4	2
Carter	4		21	
Billings	25	10	37	5
MacTaggart	8	1	44	1

First Innings.		Second Innings.		
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Potter	21.5	10	38	4
Mann	19	9	50	6
Stanion	2	5	—	12
McEuen	—	—	—	12.4
V. H. Lanning	—	—	1	1

Mann bowled 3 wides.

In the incomplete second innings of the Shanghai team Billings bowled 11 overs, 9 of which were maiden. In all there were 13 maidens out of 22 overs bowled.

The site of the new "plague village," for the isolation of patients during a visitation of the disease in Manila, has been decided upon. It is in the district bordering upon the San Lazaro Hospital.

LAWN-TENNIS.

The first tennis match of the series which has been arranged in connection with the Interport Cricket Week was played on the 13th inst. on the Cricket Ground between R. Hancock, representing Hongkong, and C. F. Green of Singapore. The match, of which the conditions were the best of 5 sets, began at 3.10 p.m. and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Green gave the first serve, which was a fault, and was defeated in the first set by 6 to 3. Hancock served the better of the two and, showing superior resource also in returning, won the next two sets by 6 to 2 each, thus taking first honours in the match. Some of Green's returns were very pretty, especially his backhanders. He contested a number of the games spiritedly, but was entirely outclassed by his opponent in the matter of smartness both in serving and returning volleys. Mr T. Sercombe Smith acted as umpire, and Major Lyon kept the score.

A very large gathering, amongst whom was H.E. the Governor, witnessed the match Shanghai v. Hongkong at the Wigwam Club on Friday afternoon.

The following were the results in the doubles:—

1st set.	Hongkong	6—4
2nd "	Hongkong	6—3
3rd "	Shanghai	6—0
4th "	Shanghai	13—11
5th "	Hongkong	6—3

Hongkong thus won by three sets to two. Ramsay and White and Hancock and Grist represented Shanghai and Hongkong respectively.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. 25th co. R.A.

A match between these teams was played on the 9th inst. at Happy Valley, before a fair attendance of spectators. The teams were:—

The Club—Goal, H. S. Bevan; backs, J. W. C. Bonnar and W. H. Howard; half-backs, E. H. Codling, I. Grant Smith, and A. M. Beattie; forwards, N. Von der Pfordten, A. R. Lowe, D. M. Graham, N. H. Rutherford, and J. Norton-Kysche.

R.A.—Goal, Corp. Goff; backs, Bomb, Ritchie and Gunner Tradgett; half-backs, Gunner Wilkins, Corp. Letten, and Lieut. Macdonald; forwards, Gunner Drury, Gunner Gurney, Gunner Miller, Corp. Morris, and Corp. Hughes.

Referee—Sergt. Hawkins, H.K.S B., R.A.

From the kick-off the Club forwards pressed the ball over to the right wing, and it was cleverly carried towards the R.A. goal by Lowe, who however was beaten by Tradgett and the latter returned to midfield. Kysche on the left made the next try for goal, but was downed just when he looked like shooting. Some spirited passages in centre-field ensued, terminating in break-away by the Club's right wing. Lowe took the ball well up the field and wound up with a short distance shot which unfortunately for him lacked pith and was easily turned by Goff. Before long the visitors had their first look in at the home goal. Macdonald and Letten carried the ball smartly down the wing and the former sent in a cross shot which was taken up by Miller, who sent it sailing over the bar. Following upon the goal kick there was some fast short play in midfield. Latterly the Club's right wing, who had been proving very troublesome to the R.A. defence got away with a run and Lowe finished up a splendid sprint by passing into centre. Graham made no mistake and, with a fast shot which Goff was unable to beat, he scored the first point in the game. The Club's whole forward division showed very much improved form as time went on, and paid several visits to their opponents' territory in quick succession. Kysche had one long but ineffective shot on the left. Next, the right wing made a plucky attempt to increase the Club's lead. Lowe again led the attack. He made a dashing run up the wing, passed to Rutherford, who in his turn passed to Kysche, by whom the ball was neatly netted. The goal was given off-side however. Half-time arrived without further points having been registered.

Half-time result—The Club 1 goal; R.A. nil.

On resuming, the Club forwards again took up their pressing tactics and scored another goal before many minutes had elapsed. Rutherford carried the ball down his wing in spite of the attentions of the R.A. halves and at close quarters passed to Graham, who banged it into the net. The R.A. were getting hardly any of the play though their right-wing had a few spasmodic break-away. These were entirely fruitless, however, and the Club continued to have the best of the game. Rutherford and Kysche were playing in first-class combination, which soon resulted in another goal. Between them they ran the ball up the whole length of the field. Rutherford was downed at the goal-mouth, but Kysche stepped into the breach and cleverly scored a third point for his side. Again and again the R.A. made ineffectual attempts to get within shooting distance. Morris and Hughes on the right played pluckily but were not properly fed by the half-backs. In the half-back division there was indeed a slackness all round, whereas the home halves were playing a magnificent game and being well supported by the backs. Bevan had practically nothing to do during the latter portion of the game, while Goff got several peppery shots to negotiate; one in particular by Lowe from the right wing the R.A. goalkeeper saved at the expense of a corner, which proved fruitless for the home team. When the whistle blew at full time the Club were pressing round their opponents' goal.

Full-time result—The Club, 3; R.A., nil.

HONGKONG BOAT CLUB.

SCRATCH RACE FOR FOUR OARS.

This race was rowed on the 9th inst. in perfect weather. The first heat did not start before 3.30 p.m., the competing crews being Bingay (No. 1 boat, inside course) and Hance (No. 2 boat, outside course). To a very even start, Hance got away with a slight lead, but Bingay, rowing a steady 29 (afterwards slowing down to 26) rapidly overhauled and passed him and took a lead which being admirably backed up by his entire crew, he increased and maintained till the finish, eventually winning by three-and-a-half lengths—the umpire's official verdict. Hance's crew for a scratch lot did extremely well, but were altogether outclassed by Bingay's team.

Heat No. 2 started as soon as possible after the completion of No. 1. The crews were Herbst (No. 1 boat, inside course), and Danby (No. 2 boat, outside course). Herbst got well away at the start, and increasing his lead looked like an easy winner, but Danby's crew rowing a far stronger and more even stroke, rapidly overhauled and passed their opponents, and at half the distance were leading by over a length. This they increased, and won their heat by three lengths from Herbst, whose crew went absolutely to pieces in the latter part of the race.

The final which commenced shortly after 5 p.m. between Bingay (No. 1 boat, inside course) and Danby (No. 2 boat, outside course) should have been an exceedingly good race, but Bingay's crew being far and away superior and showing really first-class form, far surpassed their opponents and eventually won by from three and a half to four lengths.

There is no doubt the best crew won, and Bingay's stroke deserves special comment. We hope to see this promising young oarsman win many more races in this Colony. His record in Hongkong is, so far:—Rowed in three races (stroke in two), and won all 3. He was ably backed up by his whole crew, who one and all showed themselves polished oarsmen and were loudly cheered on the finish of the final, particularly for their spirited row home after the race. Steven, cox of the winning boat, contributed in no slight measure to his crew's success.

The arrangements for spectators, the Press &c., were carried out by Mr. Gale, the energetic hon. secretary, and were first-class in every respect. The police, under the personal supervision of Inspector Gould, kept the course very clear and deserve a special word of praise. A very enjoyable afternoon's sport was afforded to the spectators.

[November 18, 1901.]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR NOVEMBER.

The following were the returns:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

W. G. S. Palmer	92	15	77
Dr. W. B. Drew, R.N.	95	15	80
R. L. Richardson	100	17	88
12 entries.			
POOL.	100	17	83
R. L. Richardson			
10 entries.			

INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Mackenzie, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Rifle Association, for the following detailed register of the score of the Singapore and Shanghai Teams in the Interport Rifle Shooting Match, the shoots having taken place on the 2nd and 3rd instant respectively:—

SHANGHAI SCORES.

	200	500	600	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Tl.
Corporal McTowell,	31	29	30	90			
Gunner E. A. Lynch,	31	32	27	90			
Trooper Aldridge,	34	31	24	89			
Private Dumfries,	32	28	27	87			
Inspector Collins,	32	27	27	86			
Q.M.S. Bourke,	32	30	24	86			
Pte. Peace,	31	23	27	81			
Corp. McIntosh,	28	32	21	81			
Sergt. Wilson,	26	25	26	77			
Pte. Denham,	29	23	22	74			
Grand Total,				841			

SINGAPORE SCORES.

	200	500	600	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Tl.
Pte. A. Morrison, S.V.R.	32	34	32	98			
Subdr. Mjr. Dusruth Rao, 3 M.L.I.	30	35	30	95			
Naik Bugwhandin, 16 M.L.I.	33	31	30	94			
Lieut F. M. Elliot, S.V.R.	32	27	31	90			
Jemdr. Syed Abdul Nabi, 3 M.L.I.	30	31	29	91			
Col. Sergt. H. W. Sharp, S.V.R.	25	31	31	87			
Bugler J. Flanagan, S.V.R.	26	31	3	87			
Pte. C. Smith, S.V.R.	32	3	22	85			
Jemdr. Adj't. Pando Rao, 3 M.L.I.	29	28	24	81			
Fife-Major Joe Horne, 16 M.L.I.	28	27	22	77			
Grand Total,				884			

In forwarding the Singapore scores, Lieut. F. M. Elliot, Hon. Secretary of the Singapore Rifle Association, says:—

"We have had considerable difficulty in getting together a team to shoot this year, as the Balestier Range on which this Association shoots is now closed for alterations owing to an accident through a bullet going over the Stop Butt, and we should have been compelled to again ask you for an extension of time if Col. Teversham, 3rd M.L.I., had not kindly placed his Range at our disposal for a week. This naturally left our team very short of practice and if we had not had beautiful shooting weather we are afraid our score would have been worse than it was. We shall be glad to hear from you whether the present time of year is the most suitable for you to shoot the match in future years. It suits us very well in Singapore but the reason I ask is that it will be necessary to arrange so that our Volunteer Musketry Course will not clash."

It appears to be now certain, says the *N.C. Daily News*, that H.E. Li Chin-fang, Ex-Minister to Japan and adopted son of Viceroy Li Hung-chang, will not go abroad, at least for three years yet to come, as a Minister to any foreign countries, H.E. having for the past couple of years or so steadily refused appointment as Minister, first, to the United States, then to Great Britain, and third—not long ago—to succeed Yang Ju at the Court of St. Petersburg. With reference to the latter post, it is stated that it was offered twice to H.E., who is often known as "Lord" Li, but that owing to it having been hinted that going this time to Russia he would be expected to complete the secret arrangements set in motion by his adopted father in Peking, H.E. Li Chin-fang foresaw the questionable position he would hold in the eyes of his countrymen and wisely and firmly refused the post. The Russophiles are therefore now looking about for a man after their own heart to do this business for them.

YOKOHAMA RACES.

We have received from our correspondent at Taipei, Formosa, the following results of the racing under the auspices of the Nippon Race Club at Yokohama on the 4th inst. and following days. The entries at the meeting were:—One country-bred horse (*Saikio*), 36 Australian subscription horses, 4 Australian race-horses, and 14 China ponies. 21 different stables were represented.

FIRST DAY—4TH NOVEMBER.

THE COSMOPOLITAN PLATE.—For country breeds, and Australian subscription horses of 1899/1901, that have not won more than five races; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5 lbs extra, of two or more races 7 lbs extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Yodo's, bay a.m. (*Saikio*) 147lbs. 1
Satsuma's brown a.m. *Ojosama* (4 yrs.) 135lbs. 2
Sphinx's bay a.m. *Fourree* (4 yrs.) 137lbs. 3

THE FIRST GRIFFIN RACE.—For Australian subscription horses of Autumn 1901; weight for age. Three-quarters of a mile.

Yodo's bay a.m. *Tenriu* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 1
Pond's brown a.m. *La Comtesse* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 2
Hugo's bay a.m. *The Orbit* (aged) 140lbs. 3

THE SECOND GRIFFIN RACE.—For Australian subscription horses of Autumn 1901; weight for age. Five furlongs.

Yodo's bay a.m. *Tenriu* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 1
Robison's brown a.g. *Tasmanian* (aged) 140lbs. 2

Starlight's bay a.g. *Bucephalus* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 3

THE ALL-AGED STAKES.—For all horses; weight for age; country breeds and Australian subscription horses of 1899/1901 that have not won more than five races, allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

Avis' bay g. *Hawfinch* (aged) 140lbs. 1
Russia's bay a.m. *Mira* (aged) 140lbs. 2

(Two starters out of nine entered.)

THE CRITERION STAKES.—For China ponies; weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hugo's brown *Sunrise* (late *Pluto*) 150lbs. 1

Tytherleigh's skewbald *Standard Rose* 50lbs. 2

Russia's grey *Mogol* (late *Emerald*) 150lbs. 3

THE GRAND STAKES.—For country breeds, and Australian subscription horses 1899/1901, that have not won more than five races at date of entry; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5 lbs. extra, of two or more races 7 lbs extra; weight for age; winner of No. 1 race first day, excluded; non-winners at the meeting 5 lbs allowance. One mile.

Hugo's ches. a.m. *The Coronet* (late *Tolu*) (aged) 147lbs. 1

May-Scherz's bay a.m. *Brunkilde* (5 yrs.) 137lbs. 2

B. Runge's bay a.g. *Illis* (6 yrs.) 145lbs. 3

THE FLEMINGTON CUP.—For Australian subscription horses of Autumn 1901; weight for age; winners at the meeting 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

Cherry's bay a.m. *Brown Bess* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 1

Decimus' bay a.m. *Merry Thought* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 2

Russia's bay a.m. *Amoor* (4 yrs.) 130lbs. 3

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—For subscription China ponies of 1901; weight as per scale; winners in Japan at date of entry 5 lbs extra, of more than one race 7 lbs extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

May-Scherz's dun *Max-Willem*, 150lbs. 1

Russia's bay *Ourob*, 160lbs. 2

Iris' ches. *Aranami*, 149lbs. 3

THE SYDNEY STAKES.—A sweepstake of yen 20 each with yen 250 added; for all horses; weight for age; country breeds and Australian subscription horses that have not won more than 6 races 7 lbs allowance. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hugo's black g. *The Citizen*, late *Truth* (aged) 140lbs. 1

May-Scherz's ches. a.m. *Faule Grete*, (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 2

Avis' bay g. *Hawfinch*, late *Honesty* (aged) 140lbs. 3

THE TOKYO STAKES.—For Australian subscription horses of 1901; winner of race No. 7, first day, excluded; weight for age. One mile and a half.

Robison's brown a.g. *Tasmanian* (aged) 140lbs. 1

Elliott's bay a.m. *Butterfly* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 2

Hugo's bay a.m. *The Orbit* (aged) 140. 3

THE NANKIN STAKES.—For China subscription ponies of 1901; winners in Japan at date

of entry 5 lbs. extra, of more than one race 7 lbs extra; winners at the meeting 5 lbs extra. *May-Scherz's* dun *Max Willem* 155lbs. 1

Pond's chestnut *Iroha* 147lbs. 2

Starlight's dun *Buccaneer* 143lbs. 3

THE JAPAN ST. LEGER.—For all horses; weight for age; winners at the meeting 5 lbs extra; country breeds, and Australian subscription horses of 1899-1901 that have not won more than five races, allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a half.

Avis' bay g. *Hawfinch* (aged) 145lbs. 1

Russia's bay a.m. *Mira* (aged) 140lbs. 2

Russia's bay a.g. *The Count* (aged) 140lbs. 3

THE CHAMPAGNE CHALLENGE CUP.—For Australian subscription horses of 1901 and thereafter; to be won three times in all by horses of the same owner or owners. One mile. *Sphinx's* bay a.m. *Fourree* (4 yrs.) 145lbs. 1

Satsuma's brown a.m. *Ojosama* (4 yrs.) 145lbs. 2

Hugo's bay g. *The Orb* (5 yrs.) 152lbs. 3

THE BANZAI STAKES.—For country breeds, and Australian subscription horses of 1891 and 1901 that have not won more than five races at date of entry; winners at date of entry 5 lbs extra, of two or more races 7 lbs extra; non-winners at the meeting 5 lbs allowance; winners of more than one race at the meeting 5 lbs extra. One mile and a quarter.

Satsuma's bay a.m. *Madge* (4 yrs.) 130lbs. 1

Tatsuta's bay a.m. *Matunkaze* (5 yrs.) 142lbs. 2

May-Scherz's ches. a.m. *Faule Grete* (6 yrs.) 147lbs. 3

SECOND DAY—5TH NOVEMBER.

THE NIPPON STAKES.—For Australian subscription horses of Autumn 1901; weight for age; winners of races Nos. 2 and 3 first day excluded. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sphinx's black a.m. *Eleve I* (5 yrs.) 187lbs. 1

Starlight's bay a.g. *Bucephalus* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 2

Satsuma's bay a.g. *Musuko* (6 yrs.) 140lbs. 3

THE SHANGHAI PLATE.—For China ponies; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting 3 lbs extra. One mile and a half.

Hugo's brown *Sunrise*, 153lbs. 1

THE LATE LI HUNG-CHANG.

We take the following article from our contemporary, the *Shanghai Mercury* :—

It is but seldom, fortunately for humanity, that it falls to the lot of the biographer to announce the death of one of whom it may be truly said not one good deed is reported. The advice of the old Roman, " *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," here becomes a negative quality, for if we were only to write the good of the subject of our article, he must remain for ever without a notice in history. Yet in his day Li Hung-chang was a remarkable man, and played in history a part out of all proportion to his merits or abilities. He was in fact the man of his time, and was as much moulded by the circumstances in which he found himself placed as was a Mirabeau or a Robespierre. As a statesman it would be a libel on humanity at large to say Li was an able man, and yet as the minister of an empire in the last stage of decline he was a worthy exponent of all that is mean and contemptible. No one even of the most zealous of Li's sycophants ever represented him as a man of his word, and, indeed, it was one of the grossest examples of treachery ever perpetrated against a man who was as much a man of honour, " *sans peur et sans reproche*," as Li was an example of everything that was base and degraded, that first brought the whilom self-appointed representative of China into a notorious prominence.

Li Hung-chang first came into notice in 1857, when as leader of a force sent against a body of Nienfei insurgents he drew a cordon across Shantung. Li had forgotten or never was able to appreciate the primitive military rule that as the strength of a chain is only that of its weakest link, by stretching out the chain he exposed it to be broken at that weakest link. The insurgent leader, with a readier appreciation of the blunder, readily broke through the cordon, and Li's ill-planned scheme came to an abrupt end. Nevertheless we find him some time afterwards a Taotai on the staff of the abler and higher-minded Ts'eng Kwofan, on whose shoulders the conduct of the campaign against the T'aiping Rebels really rested. In 1862 the British troops took possession of Kanding and an expedition against T'aitsan was planned by the then Taotai of Kiangsu, Sieh. Sieh was a bungler of the old Chinese type, and it being necessary to displace him the Taotai Li Hung-chang was given the acting appointment. Li had the facility common to second-class men of appropriating the brains of those placed near him, and circumstances brought him in contact with men like Ward and Gordon. Ward, an American adventurer, but an able man, honourable and of gentleman-like instincts, was unfortunately killed at the capture from the rebels of Tszeki near Ningpo, and Gordon, then Captain of Engineers in the British expeditionary force, was appointed to take his place as leader of the Ever Victorious Army, a body of foreigners in Chinese pay. Gordon, a man whose chivalry was above fear and above reproach, was ill calculated to act as coadjutor to the wily, but thoroughly unprincipled Li. While Li perfectly comprehended that to his lieutenant was due all the success of the campaign, his interest was mainly concerned in what personal profit it could bring. The affair was exploited to the utmost limit to which Li's peculiar talent of self aggrandisement could reach, but when at last Gordon found that difficulties were being raised about the payment of his troops, and wages were, *more sinico*, dropping into arrears, even the gentlest and least suspicious of men, had to interpose, and inform the Taotai that if such practises were continued he would at once throw up his commission and withdraw his men. Li, who had sufficient sense to know that without Gordon the game was burst, submitted with sufficiently bad grace, but with a secret determination to have his revenge at the first opportunity that presented itself. That opportunity, thanks to Gordon's chivalry, was not long in coming and Li had the satisfaction of repaying by an affront, in the way of all others the check the hardest for Gordon to bear in his word of honour as a soldier and a man. The rebels foreseeing that they had met their master in the British Major of Engineers, locally in supreme command of the force, and that the destruction of their arms had come to

be merely a question at the furthest of a few weeks; when Gordon finally invested Soochow, thought it wisest to enter into negotiations with the object of surrendering the town and closing without further bloodshed the movement. They found a sympathetic listener in Gordon, who consented to the surrender, with the proviso that the lives of the Wangs then in the city should be spared. No sooner had they surrendered on the strength of this engagement to an officer of Li's than he, in breach of the terms of surrender, immediately ordered their execution in cold blood. Gordon for a couple of days actually carried about a revolver with the intention of shooting the dastardly disgracer of his soldierly word, but the other in his inner conscience recognising his deserts, concealed himself. What might have been the result had Gordon had the opportunity of carrying out his threat is one of the " might have beens" of history. At all events China would have been spared many a disgrace brought about by her perfidious minister. Li Hung-chang subsequently succeeded Ts'eng, the great Viceroy of the Liang Kiang at Nanking. Of his administration, except that Li grew fat on it there is nothing to say; for want of a better, not from any admiration of the man, he was subsequently promoted to Chihli, where his rule was marked with abuses of the worst description. Entering into a tacit league with Dowager Tsz Hi, then the sole survivor of the Regency appointed on the death of Hienfeng to take charge during the minority of the Emperor Tungchi, his administration was marked by a policy of self aggrandisement, hitherto unknown even in China. Nothing escaped the clutches of these two ravenous vultures. Under the pretence of military preparations enormous sums were nominally devoted to the purchase of arms and the raising of a drilled army. The Japanese, who had been carefully preparing, and who were well informed of these frauds, having themselves indeed been the purchasers of most of the imported guns and stores, the proceeds of which went to swell the illicit gains of the Regent Dowager and her henchman Li, were not slow to take advantage of the circumstance, and forced on the Chinese Government the disastrous war of 1894-95; the results are too well known to need repetition. Suffice it to say, Li's guns were found to be wooden dummies, and Li's shells to be loaded with coal dust, so that when the decisive action of the Yalu took place, the Chinese ships, unable to return the fire of the Japanese fleet, were captured in detail or forced to seek refuge in ignominious flight. Naturally the Japanese so contrived matters that Li, whose misdeeds were known to them better than to the world at large, was sent over as China's representative to conclude the most disgraceful peace that it had ever fallen to China's lot hitherto to sign. Li was quite equal to the occasion, but again sought an ignoble revenge. On the 1st November, 1894, the Tsar Alexander III had died, and the new Tsar issued invitations the next year to all the rulers of the world for his coronation. Amongst the others China was included in the list, but it was understood that the Emperor was to be represented by Li, who even then had shown a considerable amount of complacency in his dealings with the Russian Minister. It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the rest. Russia and China have one thing in common; in both, the Empire and its revenues are held to be the private appanage of the Emperor, and no accounts nor unpleasant balance-sheets are made out. Li went to St. Petersburg and Moscow, and was made the guest of the day, whom the Tsar delighted, as formerly fell to the lot of Mordecai, to honour. Li was placed in a golden chariot and drawn round the city, and whatever else was done is perhaps to be found in the secret records of the Russian Exchequer. At all events from that time forward Li made no secret of showing himself as the especial favourite of Russia, and on all occasions was prepared to take the side of Russia in any international matter. In the year 1898 the young Chinese Emperor, tired of the leading strings in which the Dowager Tsz Hi and her henchman Li had kept him bound, ignominiously kicked Li out of the Palace. It was again Li's opportunity, and the crowning one for his most darling passion, revenge. This time he struck for higher game, and the Emperor and the Empire itself were to be the

victims. Within three weeks of the expulsion of the Dowager's henchman followed the Palace revolution and the imprisonment of the boy Emperor who had dared to cross the path of his too powerful subject. The last stage of this tale of infamy is hardly necessary to repeat, so short a time has elapsed. But Li for all his subserviency to the Dowager, was not a Manchu, and the more influential of the crowd that surrounded the usurping Dowager sought even, at the last moment to cast discredit on him. Li, who had never been deterred from any treachery by the voice of the conscience, now thought he had the last means of revenge within his power, which was nothing less than the sale of the Imperial Heritage itself to Russia. He has fortunately for his country met at last with an opponent stronger than himself, and Death the great Avenger came just in time to prevent the fulfilment of his last and deepest ignominy of all. For the moment China is spared extinction, but who seeing her headlong descent to annihilation can foresee for how long is the respite?

The most charitable epitaph on his tomb stone would be " *Restat nisi quod oblitisci oportet nihil*"

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

SPECIFIC v. AD VALOREM DUTIES.

The following memorandum has been communicated to the China League by Mr. A. Michie:—

The unfortunate necessity for the Chinese Customs levying the general import dues upon an *ad valorem* tariff is so prejudicial to honest trade that the utmost exertion ought to be made to establish a scale of specific duties at the earliest possible moment.

It is obvious that under a system where importers declare their own values, and pay accordingly, there is great room for irregularities, and a decided temptation for one merchant or one group of merchants to endeavour to secure advantages over rivals. In such a competition the advantage would really fall to the British trader, not because he is more scrupulous than his neighbour—a point which need not be argued—but for reasons connected with British Consular administration.

Under the existing tariff there is a small number of unclassified commodities on which duty has been levied *ad valorem*. It is assumed that as regards these few articles, the Customs staff has by long experience acquired expert knowledge and that undervaluations would not be allowed to pass. Nevertheless, it is certain that even in these few and familiar articles, frauds on the revenue are systematically practised by the less reputable class of traders to the detriment of their honest neighbours. But if the Customs staff is unable wholly to prevent deception on the small scale, it is obviously incompetent to deal with 1,200 or 1,300 articles composing the import trade of China. And to suppose that advantage will not be taken of the imperfect knowledge of the official examiners to enter many kinds of merchandise much below their value would be to assume that one of the most constant propensities of human nature were for the occasion to be suspended.

The profit of the merchant depends less on the cost of his goods or on such fixed charges as freight, duty, and insurance in regard to which he stands on an equality with his neighbours, than it does upon the advantage which he may gain over them on those charges in which he is able to establish an inequality in his own favour. When such an important item as import duty becomes a variable quantity it is certain that merchants will go to great extremes in the competition for minimising their individual payments. Fifty years ago smuggling was a lucrative occupation in China—fortunes were realised from that source alone. During that period the British trader suffered severely through the greater audacity of competitors based on the laxity of their Consular authorities, who were themselves engaged in trade. The Maritime Customs was created to put an end to these inequalities, and, loyally backed by Consuls and Ministers, it has succeeded. It is a point, however, not to be ignored that the events of last year have probably given rise to some new ideas tending to modify this loyalty of the foreign Powers

China having outlawed herself is apt to be treated with somewhat less deference than heretofore. The authority of the Customs may therefore never again receive the international support it has hitherto done. We have seen Italy, for example, taking forcible possession of the headquarters of the institution in Peking, compelling the head of the Customs to seek shelter and carry on his business where he can. This lawless proceeding, acquiesced in by all the Powers, does not augur well for the future authority of the Customs officers in dealing with foreign traders. Moreover, some of the Powers have recently shown themselves by no means averse to their nationals improving their pecuniary position unfairly at the expense of China. The making up of the indemnity claims offers some evidence of this. The claims of the residents of certain nationalities have been unduly inflated with the connivance of their respective Governments, while the British claims, perhaps also the American, have been rigidly restricted to actual and direct losses which have had to be proved up to the hilt. A similar inequality of treatment under the new Customs rules, a similar disposition of certain Governments to back up their nationals unjustly in their possible disputes with the Chinese officials, and a continuance of the resolution of the British Government to hold its own subjects in check, would tend in no very lengthened period to transfer the bulk of the Chinese trade from British to foreign hands.

These are some of the dangers which may be apprehended from the attempt to work an *ad valorem* tariff in China, and they constitute the most urgent reason why the period of its operation should be shortened by every possible means.

NEW RUSSIAN SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOAT.

The new submarine torpedo-boat which is now being built at St. Petersburg by Engineer-constructor Kuteinikoff, and Naval Lieutenant Kolbusieff, does not resemble a single type of all the submarine boats now in existence. First of all it is so constructed that it can be taken apart, consisting of nine separate box-like compartments, which are joined together by bolts. The entire length of the boat will be 50 ft., 4 ft beam, and of 20 tons displacement. In the three middle compartments of the boat will be concentrated the machinery and steering apparatus, and from which place are also to extend the shafts, which will work by electricity the six propellers intended to set the boat into motion. Accumulators of the Barry system are to serve as the main source for electric power, which will be installed in the three fore and the three aft compartments of the vessel. In order to submerge the boat below the sea-level, the same compartments will be filled with water and the boat will descend. Every one of the compartments has a porthole on the top, which shuts hermetically. At the extremities of the boat, i.e., on the first compartment part and on the ninth, there will be special fly-wheels with blades, which are to direct the boat's movements. An equilibrium rudder is to be attached at the stern of the boat. The boat will be armed with two automatic torpedoes, the latter to be located in the upper part of the hull, one fore and aft, and each to occupy three compartments of the boat. Special gauges will be made for the torpedoes, which are to be of a semi-circular cut. By a special gearing arrangement it will be possible to work the torpedoes at any moment from the main part of the boat without the aid of a mining apparatus. All the exterior work on the boat is already completed and three compartments of the boat have been launched for a trial. The tests made recently as to the impermeability of the parts under great pressure gave excellent results. Whatever concerns the solidity of the boat, this is to be distributed all over the hull in various directions. Besides ribs of angled steel, there will be cross-beams of angled steel as well. During the test of the 3 compartment the latter, having been inclined to an angle of about 90 deg., righted themselves to the proper position momentarily, as soon as the action of the inclining power was stopped.

The final completion and test of the boat is expected to take place within one or two months, and if successful will certainly revolutionise the building of submarine torpedo-boats.

HONGKONG.

The only case of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week was one of enteric fever, the sufferer being a Japanese.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week were 410 non-Chinese and 190 Chinese to the former, and 78 non-Chinese and 1,779 Chinese to the latter institution.

On the 10th inst. being the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King of Italy, Herr Nicholas Post, Acting Consul-General for Italy, held a reception between noon and 1 p.m. at the Italian Consulate, Queen's Road Central.

A Chinese apprentice boilermaker was working on the s.s. *Chelydra* in No. 2 dock, Hung-hom, on the 11th inst., when he overbalanced himself and fell to the bottom of the hold. He was carried home by his friends, and died on the 12th inst. A native bricklayer fell off a building in Wan-chai on the 11th inst., and died in the hospital a few hours later.

Among the passengers by the *Ballarat* on the 8th inst. were Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Henry Cockburn, C.B., the former of whom has come up to China to conduct on behalf of Great Britain the commercial negotiations provided for under the Protocol, while the latter will assist him. They meet here Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister at Peking.

A sale of Crown land took place on the 12th inst. at the offices of the Public Works Department, when Inland Lot No. 169, situated in the locality of New Plantation Road Station, was disposed of to Mr. A. Denison, architect and civil engineer, acting on behalf of the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, for the sum of \$700, \$20 above the upset price. Mr. Denison was the only bidder.

The following is the constitution of the Wong-wei-chou Recreation Ground Committee as approved by His Excellency the Governor: — Chairman, Hon. W. Chatham (Acting); Naval representative, Commander H. Orpen R.N.; Military representative, Captain H. Rutherford, R.W.F.; Polo Club representative, Lt.-Colonel F. Koe, D.A.A.G.; Football Club representative, F. Brown; Golf Club representative, Hon. J. Thurnburn; Cricket Club representative, E. A. Ram; Victoria Recreation Club representative, W. Armstrong; Hockey Club representative, H. Puckney; Jockey Club representative T. F. Hough.

The Hon. W. Chatham, who has been acting as Director of Public Works since the departure for home about a year ago of Mr. R. D. Ormsby, has been definitely appointed to the office. Mr. Chatham's first position in the Public Works Department, which he joined in 1890, was that of Executive Engineer, and he brought to the discharge of his duties a training as thorough as it was practical. Educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, he was also an undergraduate of the University of the Scottish capital, which he left to adopt the engineering profession. Mr. Chatham was articled to Messrs. Thomas Maik and Son, civil engineers, Edinburgh, and filled important offices both in Scotland and England before coming out to Hongkong. We extend our congratulations to him on his appointment.

The *Gazette* contains a report by Dr. J. C. Thomson on the result of his examination of mosquitoes during the year ended 31st September, 1901. In all, 32,266 insects were examined. The result of Dr. Thomson's observations is, he says, a remarkable testimony to the truth of the mosquito-malaria theory. He urges that efforts already being made by Government, and by owners of private property as well, to eradicate these pests be redoubled during the coming winter months, and recommends kerosene as being at once the cheapest, safest, and most efficient larvæcide. Dr. Thomson further urges upon householders in malarious parts of the city the desirability of making an effort to destroy as many as possible of the hibernating adult insects during the winter months, by occasionally fumigating with sulphur all servants' quarters, basements, boxrooms, stables, &c., where in ordinary circumstances the insects might remain undisturbed in dark corners for long periods.

Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the Colony. Particulars will be found under the Sanitary Board report.

Home papers note the arrival in Europe of the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., our Captain-Superintendent of Police, and Mrs. May by the last German Mail steamer, *Prinzess Irene*. Mr. May landed at Genoa, and Mrs. May went on to London.

The only fresh detail brought by the Shanghai papers about the fire at Tientsin on the night of 1st inst. is that the conflagration originated in the Fusiliers' Barracks, not as was first thought in cargo stored in the open compound in Messrs. Droste, Batoniéff & Co.'s godowns.

Rear-Admiral Harry T. Grenfell, who succeeds Sir James Bruce as second in command in China, arrived here the 8th inst. by the P. & O. mail steamer *Ballarat*. About 5 p.m. Admiral Grenfell went on board the flagship *Burfeur*, being saluted *en route* by the guns of the men-of-war lying in the Harbour, and was there entertained to dinner. The Admiral will hoist his flag on H.M.S. *Albion*.

Considerable excitement was caused by a rumour which gained currency in the town on the 8th inst. to the effect that an attack had been made upon a Customs House near Mirs Bay and several lives taken. The story as commonly related was that three Europeans had escaped but that several Sikhs and Chinese had been murdered. Enquiry in official quarters served happily to disprove the accuracy of the rumour; neither the Customs nor the police had received any confirmation of such a report. In fact the Customs authorities stated "All quiet."

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, but not the cricketer. Mr. Arthur was batting on the 12th inst., and just as the band was finishing the Intermezzo from *Cavaliere Rusticana* he sent a ball whizzing in its direction, and caught one unfortunate fiddler a spanker on the calf of the leg. The victim looked round in pained amazement, but Arthur played on and in a few moments sent another ball into the band-stand, this time, however, without striking anyone. Of course everyone knows that there are times when music possesses anything but a soothing influence; but one would scarcely have imagined that a man with Mr. Arthur's known fondness for music would have been upset by it, even though it was raining heavily and the bowlers sending in awkward balls. And a member of the Cathedral Choir, too! Dear, dear!

H.M.S. *Arethus* went into dock on Friday at Kowloon.

H.M. surveying-ship *Waterwitch* returned on the 8th inst. from a cruise. The Russian transport *Mongolia* left for Port Arthur.

H.M.S. *Ocean* went into dock on the 10th inst. at Kowloon.

On the 11th inst. H.M. battleship *Barfleur* left for Singapore, the transport *Umta* for Calcutta, the surveying-ship *Waterwitch* for a cruise, and the Portuguese gunboat *Zaire* for Macao.

The German cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta* arrived on Friday morning from Shanghai.

The U.S. battleship *Kentucky* arrived early on the 14th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Singapore A.D.C. has been performing *Charley's Aunt*.

M. Gobert, President of the Tonkin Chamber of Agriculture, is dead.

The Singapore Municipal Loan of \$1,000,000 at 5 per cent. has been over-subscribed by about 44 per cent., and allotments have been made of the full loan at rates varying from 1½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. premium.

A number just to hand of the *Echo de Chine* says that the French gunboat *Olry* has passed the last rapid on her trip up the Yangtze. The *Madame von Rosthorn* was at Ichang on the 29th ult. The captain and pilot (of the *Olry*?) were expected to join her in a few days.

The French decree organising the native courts of justice in Tonkin submits the judgments rendered by these tribunals to a Commission of Appeal composed of three Councillors of the Indo-China Court of Appeal and two mandarins. Corporal punishment is suppressed. These modifications necessitate the creation of two new Councillors for the Court of Appeal, and a substitute for the Attorney-General.

The Italian cruiser *Lombardia* is on her way out to China.

The place vacated by the resignation of Judge Kincaid in the Philippines will not be filled at present. A judge of the Supreme Court will be borrowed to perform the duties in the Court of First Instance when required.

King Victor Emmanuel last month conferred upon Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee the Grand Cordon of the Military Order of Savoy in recognition of his work in China.

Japan has for some time been seeking to obtain from Corea a special settlement at Chappak-po near Masanpo. The Corean Government made the desired concession officially on the 29th of October. The area granted covers nine hundred thousand *tsubo* (750 acres) and is the land recently surveyed and pegged out by a Russian man-of-war. Any parts owned by Corean subjects are to be purchased within a year. Japan is to have the policing of the new settlement.

The most successful stable during the Shanghai race meeting was Mr. Jay's with 4 firsts, 4 seconds, and 4 thirds out of 20 starts. Then came Mr. Ring's, with 3 firsts and 3 seconds out of 11 starts; Mr. G. H. Potts's, with 3 firsts out of 7; Mr. Toeg's, with 2 firsts, 3 seconds, and one third out of 24; and Mr. John Peel's, with 2 firsts and 2 seconds out of 9 starts. Mr. Meyerink rode 6 winners and 4 seconds in 18 mounts and Mr. C. R. Burkhill 6 firsts, 2 seconds, and 5 thirds in the same number of mounts. Of the ponies, *Desert King* scored 3 wins in 3 starts, *Disgrace* and *Set* each 2 firsts and 2 seconds in 4, and *The Dealer* 2 firsts, 1 second, and 1 third in 4. The waler *Golden Bell* finished first twice out of 3 times.

We have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 2nd inst., from which we take the following:—Tientsin is much agitated over the tramway question.—Tangshan is to have a race meeting on the 18th inst. There are to be seven events confined to China ponies and one sweepstakes for horses. The following details are given of the recent fires: Late last night an alarming fire broke out at Messrs. Droste, Batouieff & Co's, or ginning in some cargo stored in the open compound and covered with matting. As we go to press there appears to be some danger of its spreading to the adjacent buildings in spite of the presence of crowds of civilians and troops of all nationalities co-operating in willing endeavours to extinguish the flames. Another conflagration took place this evening in the compound next to the Tientsin Hotel now occupied by the British Railway Administration, but was speedily subdued by the efforts of the Fire Brigade. A third fire, albeit a small one, was reported in the German Concession about 7 p.m.—(Later). The godowns in Messrs. Droste, Batouieff's compound are totally destroyed. Strenuous efforts are being made to keep the fire from spreading to Messrs. Mackenzie's premises.

The *British North Borneo Herald* states that the approval of Sir Frank Swettenham has been given to the arrangement made by the Governor of British North Borneo with the Sultan of Brunei for the acquisition of territory between the watershed of the Trusan. The tract of country situated between Brunei and B. N. Borneo and known as "independent territory" has for long been a nightmare to the Government of North Borneo, whose criminals could harbour safely there. So long as they chose to remain in this independent territory the Government was powerless to touch them. For this reason alone a very clear case existed for arguing the necessity of taking over the territory, but another very important justification of that course lay in the smuggling of arms, which in the absence of law and order was not only permissible but was encouraged to a very large extent. The Sultan will be allowed by the B. N. B. Company a yearly amount as cession money. As far as the negotiations have yet proceeded, the districts of Mengalang and Merentaman, Punang, and certain smaller rivers have now passed into the Company's hands, and the Government is in treaty for other country, but it is doubtful whether the Pangeran of Lawas will surrender his sovereign rights, the condition alone under which the Company can occupy or collect revenue from that river.

The French gunboat *Olry* left Ichang for Chungking on the 22nd ult., and had successfully negotiated the four biggest rapids by the 28th.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty last month:—Lieutenants.—R. S. J. Wigram, to the *Rosario* as first, and W. E. Middleton, to the *Argonaut*, to date October 11.

The wife of the insurrecto General Abuke is said to be doing much to keep alive the Filipino cause in Samar. She is acting as captain of a company, and is urging the insurrectos not to consider the question of surrender.

The widow of Jose Rizal, who was shot in December, 1896, has petitioned the Philippines Civil Commission, asking that her husband's will shall be produced. It is not known where the will is. Mrs. Rizal (now Mrs. de Abad) is an Englishwoman.

The ill-luck of the *Cressy* continued after her departure from England. She was detained at Gibraltar owing to Mr. Reginald L. Archer, naval cadet, having been accidentally drowned whilst bathing on the afternoon of the 12th ult. Mr. Archer only obtained his appointment on the 15th September.

Two Chinese traders in a lorcha were caught recently by the U.S. gunboat *Leyte*, while trying to smuggle contraband of war, in the shape of bar-lead, into Samar. They were throwing it overboard when they saw the gunboat, and said it was rotten fruit. However, they were arrested.

The U. S. transport *Warren*, which was sent to the relief of the transport *Sheridan*, damaged in a typhoon, struck a submerged reef in the Iuland Sea of Japan and was badly damaged. She proceeded under her own steam and put into Kobe in distress on the 5th inst. The U.S. transport *Husco* has been sent to her assistance.

On the 9th inst. the British troops, the Navy and the Volunteers assembled at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the birthday anniversary of H.M. King Edward VII; but owing to a telegram having been received from the British headquarters at Tientsin, the display was confined to the salute. The Firemen proposed having a torchlight procession on Saturday night, but the idea had to be abandoned, owing partly to the telegram above referred to and to shortness of time to make arrangements.

In connection with the recent Hongkong and Shanghai Bank robbery at Singapore, news comes from Penang that a Kling from Singapore, named Vaitilingam, is now staying there on his way to India, having earned the reward of \$10,000 offered by the Bank, for giving the first information which led to the discovery of some of the men implicated in the robbery. Vaitilingam used to keep a small native dispensary in Manila Street, Singapore. According to the *Pinang Gazette*, he has invested \$4,000 in some property in Penang, and is taking the balance with him to use similarly in India.

For some time after 1893, says the *Bangkok Times*, much indignation was expressed against the French for insisting that a 25 kilometre zone on the right bank of the Mekong must be maintained as a no-man's land. The right bank remained Siamese territory, of course, but Siam was prohibited from having any armed force, regular or irregular, there, as also from constructing any fortified post or military establishment within that zone. It was argued that this would make the zone a haunt of dacoits and other bad characters, who would be beyond control, and who would cause further trouble between the two Administrations. There may be a certain amount of truth in that, but we fancy that the strongest objection to the Article is that it is needlessly irritating, and serves no good purpose. The French certainly do not seem to gain much benefit from the arrangement, for it is somewhat amusing to find that the very person who from the safety of that zone is supplying their own revolted tribes with arms and ammunition is a Frenchman. He was formerly in the employment of the Messageries Fluviales, on the Mekong, and he is now settled down in the Siamese Bassac, doing a good business. The rifle he sells is from Saint-Etienne (a transformed Gras). The Saigon *Opinion* says: "Unhappily as he has settled in the neutral zone the authorities are unable to exercise any control over him. He knows it, and enjoys the situation."

L'Echo de Chine explains that Li Hung-chang renounced his friendship for England and threw himself into the arms of France and Russia because he found that he could rely on the consistent support of these two Powers, while the British Government is too inconstant in its friendship.

The last detachments of German troops having now arrived home from China, the German Emperor has issued an Army Order through which he recognises in a most hearty way the achievements of the German Expeditionary Corps in China. The Norddeutscher Lloyd received an official communication, in which the Government renders thanks to the Company for services during the China troubles.

A telegram was received on the 31st ult. at U.S. Division headquarters in Manila, from Gen. Hughes, in which the latter stated that the entire insurgent force in Cebu had come in and laid down arms. 15 rifles and eight brass cannon were surrendered. The personnel of the surrendering force consisted of 60 officers and 470 men. General Arcadio Maxilom himself surrendered, and Cebu is now considered entirely pacified.

The *Universal Gazette* publishes the following letter from Newchwang concerning the actions of the Russians in Manchuria, especially in the Fengtien province:—All the gates of the department and district cities of Fengtien are now held by Russian troops, whilst along the route of the railway, at every 5 li distance, is planted a small Russian village or colony, and every 10 li a large Russian village, thus holding the most populous and fruitful regions of the province in a grip of iron. Agents of the Russian Government are also travelling over all parts of the three provinces taking a census of the population and the number of cattle and horses, etc., possessed by the inhabitants. These agents also visit all the yamens, large and small, accompanied by interpreters and writers who enquire and set down in writing the local laws and institutions of each city or town. The inhabitants are being cruelly treated in every way and ground down to the earth, apparently with the object of driving them out of the country to make way for Russian colonists. As a matter of fact the rule of the mounted bandits, *M-tsei*, who are cruel enough in their way, appears to the inhabitants to be preferable to the harshness and arrogance of the Russian troops. Unscrupulous and unprincipled people, finding allegiance to the Russians an easy way to fill their pockets, flock in their thousands to serve under the Russian flag.

A case before the Kobe Chiho Saibansho has created some sensation in Japan recently. The facts of the case are these. The s.s. *Hamburg* which belongs to Mr. C. Nickel, was sent in May last to tow the *Dumfrieshire* to Innoshima to have some repairs effected at the dock there. Application was made to Tokyo for permission for the *Hamburg* to enter Innoshima, which is a closed port, but no reply being received it was decided that the *Hamburg* should only go to the confines of the Innoshima harbour, and that another tug should tow the *Dumfrieshire* in. On the way the *Hamburg* broke down, and further delay was caused by the tow-rope fouling her propeller, so that the voyage, which usually takes eighteen hours, took over three days. On arrival at Innoshima limits it was found that it would be impossible for the *Hamburg* to return to Kobe without having some repairs effected. She accordingly went into the harbour, as any boat in distress has the right to do. Information of the breakdown was communicated to the officials, who were fully aware of the facts. Some time after, Takeda, who occupied a post similar to boatswain on the *Hamburg*, was summoned to appear before the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on a charge of having entered a closed port without leave, and, as is now reported, has been fined 200 yen, while the Court has further ordered that the *Hamburg*, of which Takeda was not the captain and could not as a Japanese subject be the captain under German law, has been confiscated! Mr. Nickel the owner of the launch, never received any intimation of the proceedings, the real captain of the launch was never approached. It is understood that an appeal has been entered in the Osaka Court against the judgement of the lower Court.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1 lbs.	1899-00 lbs.
Yokohama	21,573,989	21,999,066
Kobe	—	—
Hiogo	11,448,067	12,961,640
	33,021,006	34,960,706

SILK.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901 bales.	1899-00 bales.
Shanghai	—	—
Yokohama	9,145	7,174

9,145

7,174

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901 bales.	1899-00 bales.
Shanghai	—	—
Yokohama	16,358	8,240

16,358

8,240

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG 18th November.—The downward tendency continues, market being weak. Quotations are:—	
Shekloong, No. 1, White..... \$8.65 to \$8.70 per cwt.	
do. 2, White..... 7.75 to 7.80 "	
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.10 to 5.15 "	
do. 2, Brown ... 5.90 to 5.95 "	
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.75 to 8.60 "	
do. 1, White..... 7.75 to 7.70 "	
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 5.90 to 5.95 "	
do. 2, Brown ... 5.75 to 5.80 "	
Foochow Sugar Candy..... 12.65 to 12.70 "	
Shekloong	10.70 to 10.75 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—The weakness continues and the prices are further declining. Quotations are:—
Saigon, Ordinary..... \$2.65 to 2.70
do. Round, good quality 3.65 to 3.70
do. Long 3.80 to 3.85
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 2.75 to 2.80
do. Garden, No. 1 3.20 to 3.25
do. White 3.85 to 3.90
do. Fine Cargos 4.05 to 4.10

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Ajax*, sailed on the 3rd October. For London:—265 boxes tea from Canton (particulars unknown), 561 boxes *longou* 11,781 lbs., 2,494 boxes scented *caper* 52,374 lbs., 200 bales tea mats, 300 bales bambooware, 200 bales waste silk, 2,254 bales hemp, 10 boxes essential oil, 13 cases human hair, 1,542 cases ginger, 1,111 cases preserves, 15 cases cigars, 94 cases shells, 6 cases Chinaware, 850 casks *ginger*, 10 pkgs. effects, 130 buffalo hides, 13 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Glasgow:—100 casks *ginger*. For Glasgow opt. London:—250 cases *ginger*. For London opt. Manchester:—120 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—9 boxes effects, curios, etc. For Hamburg:—10 cases shells.

Per steamer *L. Schepp.* sailed on the 4th October. For New York:—15 pkgs. bambooware, 25 cases strawcuffs, 100 casks soy, 108 bales wool, 125 pkgs. *rattanware*, 328 bales strawbraid, 637 pkgs. canes, 938 pkgs. crackers, 1,00 bales broken cassia, 1,250 bales cassia, 2,355 cases fans, 17,430 rolls matting.

Per P. & O. steamer *Formosa*, sailed on the 5th October. For London opt. Manchester:—100 bales waste silk, 50 bales *punjum silk*. For London opt. Glasgow:—250 casks preserves. For Manchester:—200 bales waste silk, 2 cases *floss silk*. For Glasgow:—6 cases woodware. For London:—3,835 boxes tea, 1,207 cases preserves, 10 rolls matting, 50 casks preserves, 86 bales canes, 49 cases Chinaware, 14 cases merchandise, 18 cases woodware, 4 cases feather, 3 cases hair, 5 cases private effects, 1 case silverware, 7 pkgs. canes, 1 case cigars from Manila.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Preussen*, sailed on the 3rd October. For Singapore:—

15 drums paint. For Colombo:—1 case silk. For Aden:—180 boxes cassia, 3 cases glass-bangles, 1 case copper and Chinaware. For Odessa:—17 bales canes, 50 bales Chinaroot, 4 rolls matting. For Smyrna:—30 cases esse tailoil. For Constantinople:—125 boxes cassia lignea, 3 bags galangal, 10 bags broken cassia. For Metelin:—100 boxes cassia lignea. For Beyrouth:—175 boxes cassia. For Trieste:—50 bales rattanshaving. For Genoa:—300 bales waste silk, 220 bales raw silk, 10 cases essential-oil, 10 cases cassia, 1 case cigars, 1 case samples. For Antwerp:—100 bales feathers, 30 bales matting, 100 cases preserves, 42 cases Chinaware, 25 casks preserves, 3 bales rattancore, 1 case screen. For Amsterdam and/or Rotterdam:—200 bales broken cassia, 10 cases provisions, 5 cases sundries. For Rotterdam:—25 boxes Chinaware, 15 rolls matting, 6 boxes blackwoodware. For Bremen:—15 rolls matting. For Bremen and/or Hamburg:—41 bales canes, 8 boxes Chinaware, 1 box earthenware. For Hamburg:—979 bales feathers, 110 cases bristles, 92 boxes ginger, 39 bales rattancore, 20 boxes human hair, 20 bales canes, 13 cases palmseeds and lilly bulbs, 6 boxes feathers, 5 casks ginger, 5 cases essential-oil, 4 cases blackwoodware, 3 cases palmfans, 2 cases bamboofans, 1 case silkware, 1 case copperware. For Christiania:—1 case cigars. For London:—290 rolls mats, 1 box silk. For Copenhagen:—200 boxes cassia.

METALS

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.25 to —
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)	4.25 to —
Swedish Bar	6.90 to —
Small Round Rod	4.60 to —
Hoop 1 to 1 1/2 in.	5.25 to —
Wire 15/25	8.25 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	7.50 to —
Australian	7.50 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	39.50 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	39.50 to —
Composition Nails	60.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	4.00 to —
Tin	69.00 to —
Tin-Plates	7.50 to —
Steel 1 to 1 1/2 in.	5.75 to —
New Chops 14/20 oz.	— to —

SUNDRIES

	per picul
Quicksilver	166.50 to —
Window Glass	4.75 to —
Kerosene Oil	2.30 to —

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 15th November.—The business of the week has been very much interfered with by the Interport cricket festival, and there are few transactions to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais have ruled steady, and close with buyers at \$69 2/3. The London rate has advanced to £63. 10s. 0d. Nationals continue on offer at \$27 1/2.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions can be placed at \$340. China Traders are offering at \$54 ex the dividend of 34 paid on the 13th instant. North Chinas continue in request at Tls. 180. Yangtzes, Cantons, and Straits are unchanged.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are on offer in small lots at \$365. China Fires have improved to \$86 with buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold and are wanted at \$35 1/2. Indo-Chinas have strengthened somewhat, and after sales at \$149, \$149 1/2 cash, and \$150 for the settlement, are in further demand at \$149 1/2. China Manilas have sold and are obtainable at \$62. Douglasses are offering at \$47 after small sales at the rate. Star Ferries and Shell Transports are in the market at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are quiet at \$154 sellers. Luzons are offering at \$20.

MINING.—Punjoms are unaltered at \$4 1/2 buyers cum the call of \$1 per share due to-day. Jelebus are wanted at \$4 1/2. Raubs are offering at \$13 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have weakened, and sales at \$285 and \$282 1/2 are reported. The closing quotation is \$282 1/2 buyers, with a few shares probably obtainable at \$285. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s shares are wanted at \$96. West Points continue in request at \$65 with no shares forthcoming. Hongkong Hotels have sold at \$139. Oriente Hotels are wanted at \$55. Humphreys Estates sold and have further buyers at \$14.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons have been done at the improved rate of \$15 1/2. The quotations for the Northern Mills are from the latest advices to hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements sold and are wanted at \$22 1/2. A. S. Watsons sold at \$16. Ropes are a little easier at \$177 1/2 sellers. Ices have improved to \$186 with buyers. Dairy Farms are wanted at \$10. China Providents can be placed at \$9 1/2. Powells have sold and are obtainable at \$10.

CIGAR SHARES are unchanged.

MEMOS.—Dairy Farm Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting to-morrow, the 16th instant. Hongkong Steam Water Boat Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 25th inst. Transfer books close to-day. Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd., extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of considering a resolution for the voluntary winding up of the Company and appointment of a liquidator, on the 18th instant.

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. 1.45 to 3.50

Brocades—Dyed — to —

Chintzes—Assorted — to —

Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.22 to 0.50

Velveteens—18 in. 0.21 to 0.26

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk — to —

WOOLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chocks 0.62 1/2 to 1.70

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 3.00

per piece

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 6.35 to 8.10

Assorted..... 6.45 to 8.20

Camlets—Assorted..... 12.00 to 30.75

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches 11.00 to 17.00

Assorted..... 11.00 to 17.00

Orleans—Plain — to —

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 2.50 to 4.00

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	(\$622½, buyers L'don, £63. 10s.)
China & Japan, ordy.	£4. 15s.	
Do. deferred	£1 nominal.	
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	827½, sellers
B. Shares	£8	827½, sellers
Foun. Shares...	£1	815, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	81.10, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	820.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	838.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	820.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	894, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	8154, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited...	\$500	8500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco & Invest. Co., Ltd.)	\$50	850, nominal.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 47, buyers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 32.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 47½.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 260.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 11.
Hongkong	\$100	8154, sales
Dairy Farm	\$6	810, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	25	825, sellers
Green Island Cement.	\$10	822½, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	850.
Hongkong & C. Gas ..	£10	8140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	813.
H. H. L. Tramways	\$5	861.
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$100	8280, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	45	84, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$50	8139, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G...	\$25	8186, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	896, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	8177½, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	8157.
China Fire	\$20	866, buyers
China Traders'	25	825, sellers ex div.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	8365, sellers
North China	£25	8180, buyers
Straits	25	850, nominal.
Union	\$50	8340, buyers
Yangtsze	\$60	8130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	894, sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	814, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	834, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	865, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	820, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd	\$50	847.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fr. 250	8325, sellers
Jelebu	55	841, buyers
Queen's Mines, Ltd...	25c.	84 cents.
Olivers' Mines, A.	85	85 nominal.
Do. B.	84	80 nominal.
Punjom	10	843, buyers c. call
Do. Perference	81	814, sellers
Rauhs	18	813½, sellers
New Amoy Dock	86	825, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	850	855, sales & buyers
Powell, Ltd.	810	810, sales & sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd	850	850, nominal
Steamship Cos.—		
China and Manila	850	862, sales & sellers
China Mutual Pref	840	810.
Do. Ordinary	810	87. 10s.
Do. Bonus	25	85.
Douglas Steamship	850	847, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M...	815	835½, sales & buys
Indo-China S. N.	810	8149½, buyers
Shel Transport and Trading Co.	81	82. 15s. 0d., sellers
Star Ferry	810	8214, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co...	85	81.
United Abestos	84	89, buyers
Do	810	815.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	85	819½, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse...	837	8nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.	810	810.
Watson & Co., A. S.	810	816, sales
VERNON & SMYTH, brokers.		

SHANGHAI, 13th November (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). The Races have interfered with business. A large proportion of what was done was in Dock shares. INSURANCE.—No business was reported, in either Marine or Fire shares. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. shares have

changed hands at Tls. 109½/110 cash, 111½ for December, 113 for January, 114 for February, and 115 for March. The market closes quiet. SUGAR COMPANIES.—The Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. will declare a final dividend of 9 per cent. at the meeting convened for the 28th current, making 12 per cent. for the year. China Sugar Refining shares were placed for March delivery at \$164. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares were sold at Tls. 10, and are offering. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co. shares were largely dealt in at irregular rates:—Tls. 260, 262½, 265 and 260 cash, 262½ and 265 for November, 267½, 265 and 267½ for December, 270 and 267½ for January and 270 for March. The closing cash rate is 260. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were sold at Tls. 295. LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at Tls. 100, Humphreys Estate and Finance shares \$13½ and at \$14, and Weihaiwei Land and Building shares at Tls. 20. INDUSTRIAL.—Ewo Cotton Mill shares were placed for March delivery at Tls. 115, Laou-Kung-Mow shares at Tls. 50 cash, Yah Loong shares at Tls. 11 cash, Shanghai Ice shares at Tls. 30, and S. Moutrie and Co. shares \$55. Shanghai Ice shares are offering. TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were placed at Tls. 140 cash and 142½ for February. MISCELLANEOUS.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares changed hands at Tls. 37½; Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco shares at Tls. 33½ cash, 345 for December and 360 for March; Hall and Holtz shares at \$37.38; and Shanghai Mutual Telephone shares at Tls. 60. LOANS.—Shanghai Land 5 per cent. Debentures were sold at Tls. 93 and the usual terms. Shanghai Municipal Debentures are wanted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS. SATURDAY, 16th November.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1.10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1.10½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.35½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.40
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.92
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.5½
Credits, 60 days' sight	4.6½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	140½
Bank, on demand	140½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	140½
Bank, on demand	140½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	8 p.c. p.m.
ON MANILA.—On demand	5
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	par
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	114
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1½
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1½
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.54
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	54.75
BAR SILVER per oz.	26½
VESSELS ON THE BERTH.	
FOR LONDON.—Parramatta (str.), Socotra (str.), Machaon (str.), Achilles (str.), Glaucus (str.), Deucalion (str.).	
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Dardanus (str.), Ixion (str.), Patroclus (str.).	
FOR MARSEILLES.—Socotra (str.), Annam (str.).	
FOR BREMEN.—Bayern (str.), Segovia (str.).	
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Segovia (str.), Sucrier (str.), Serbia (str.), Sambia (str.), Marburg (str.), Nuernburg (str.), Strassburg (str.).	
FOR TRIESTE.—Marquis Bacquehem (str.).	
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Clavering (str.), Tosa Maru (str.).	
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.), Athenian (str.).	
FOR PORTLAND, OR.—Knight Companion (str.).	
FOR NEW YORK.—Asama (str.), Richmond Castle (str.).	
FOR SAN DIEGO.—Thyra (str.).	
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Tsinan (str.), Kasuga Maru (str.), Guthrie (str.).	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—Lightning (str.).	

SHIPPING. ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL. ARRIVALS.

November—	
8, Changsha, British str., from Kobe.	
8, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.	
8, Umta, British strpt., from Taku.	
9, C. H. Kian, Dutch str., from Singapore.	
9, Iltis, German gunboat, from Canton.	
9, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.	
9, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from T'wanfoo.	
9, Taichiow, German str., from Bangkok.	
10, Afridi, British str., from Liverpool.	
10, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.	
10, Glaucus, British str., from Liverpool.	
10, Gloucester City, British str., from Saigon.	
10, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.	
10, Perla, British str., from Manila.	
10, Pitsanulok, German str., from Bangkok.	
10, Progress, German str., from Toulon.	
10, Whampoa, British str., from Canton.	
11, Eastern, British str., from Adelaide.	
11, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.	
11, Kiautschou, German str., from Shanghai.	
11, Taiyuan, British str., from Sydney.	
12, Carinthia, Austrian str., from Bombay.	
12, Diamante, British str., from Manila.	
12, Formosa, British strpt., from Taku.	
12, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.	
12, Hua, French str., from Haiphong.	
12, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Glasgow.	
12, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.	
12, Nestor, British str., from Foochow.	
12, Prima, Norwegian str., from Amoy.	
12, Sandakan, German str., from Sandakan.	
12, S. Rickmers, British str., from N'chwang.	
12, Segovia, German str., from Foochow.	
12, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.	
12, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.	
12, Ailsa Craig, British str., from Moji.	
13, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.	
13, Claverdale, British str., from Shanghai.	
13, Daigi Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.	
13, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.	
13, Kikosan Maru, Jap. str., from Knotzu.	
13, Kanakura Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.	
13, Mazagon, British str., from Shanghai.	
13, Mexican Prince, British str., from Y'hama.	
13, Nanshan, British str., from Bangkok.	
13, S. v. Langkat, Dutch str., from Langkat.	
13, Wilhelmina, Dutch str., from Manila.	
13, Yiksang, British str., from Canton.	
13, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., from Chefoo.	
14, Amara, British str., from Bangkok.	
14, Athenian, British str., from Vancouver.	
14, Choy sang, British str., from Shanghai.	
14, Dagmar, German str., from Hankow.	
14, Daphne, German str., from Swatow.	
14, Glengarry, British str., from London.	
14, Kentucky, U.S. battleship, from Shanghai.	
14, M. Bacquehem, Aust. str., from Y'hama.	
14, Pakshan, British str., from Swatow.	
14, Richmond, British str., from Geraldton.	
14, Saturn, American strpt., from Shanghai.	
14, Socotra, British str., from Yokohama.	
14, Stuttgart, German str., from Bremen.	
14, Telemachus, British str., from Swatow.	
14, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., from Nagasaki.	
14, Acara, British str., from New York.	
15, Braemar, British str., from Tacoma.	
15, Chiyuen, Amr. str., from Shanghai.	
15, Hoiho, French str., from Pakhoi.	
15, Kaiserin Augusta, Ger. str., from Shanghai.	
15, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.	
15, Yiongkut, German str., from Bangkok.	
15, Thales, British str., from Coast Ports.	
15, Loksang, British str., from Amoy.	
15, Murex, British str., from Shanghai.	
16, Benclench, British str., from London.	
16, Anping Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.	
16, Waterwitch, British str. s.s., from a cruise.	
16, Nurnberg, German str., from Hamburg.	
16, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.	
17, Annam, French str., from Shanghai.</	

10. Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 10. Hermann Menzell, Ger. str., for Saigon.
 10. Lennox, British str., for Yokohama.
 10. Macduff, British str., for Calcutta.
 10. Ness, British str., for Moji.
 10. Pekin, British str., for Shanghai.
 10. Telemachus, British str., for Swatow.
 11. Barfleur, British battleship, for Singapore.
 11. Changsha, British str., for Australia.
 11. Cheang Hock Kian, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 11. Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 11. Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 11. Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 11. Shantung, British str., for Amoy.
 11. Suevia, German str., for Yokohama.
 11. Umta, British transport, for Calcutta.
 11. Waterwitch, British s.s., for a cruise.
 11. Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.
 12. Afridi, British str., for Shanghai.
 12. Chwnshan, British str., for Swatow.
 12. Glancus, British str., for Shanghai.
 12. Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 12. Marianne, Austrian str., for Moji.
 12. Taifu, German str., for Saigon.
 12. Whampoa, British str., for Ningpo.
 13. Adana, British str., for Shanghai.
 13. Apenrade, German str., for Hoihow.
 13. Bisagno, Italian str., for Singapore.
 13. Carinthia, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 13. Eastern, British str., for Shanghai.
 13. Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 13. Kiautschou, German str., for Europe.
 13. Kwanglee, British str., for Shanghai.
 13. Kwangping, German str., for Chefoo.
 13. Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 13. Nestor, British str., for Singapore.
 13. Oro, British str., for Shanghai.
 13. Prima, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 13. Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Canton.
 13. Sullberg, German str., for Haiphong.
 13. Woosung, British str., for Canton.
 14. Choyang, British str., for Canton.
 14. Claverdale, British str., for Singapore.
 14. Diamante, British str., for Manila.
 14. Elsa, German str., for Hongay.
 14. Hue, French str., for Kwong-chow-wan.
 14. Kong Beng, German str., for Bangkok.
 14. Kumano Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 14. Mara Kolb, German str., for Kobe.
 14. Mazagon, British str., for Bombay.
 14. Progress, German str., for Touron.
 14. Yedo Maru, Japanese str., for Canton.
 15. Dagmar, German str., for Hankow.
 15. Halloong, British str., for Tamsui.
 15. Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
 15. Knight Companion, Brit. str., for Portland.
 15. Peiyang, German str., for Saigon.
 15. Segovia, German str., for Hamburg.
 16. Acara, British str., for Shanghai.
 16. Ailsa Craig, British str., for Moji.
 16. Clavering, British str., for Tacoma.
 16. Chiyuen, American str., for Canton.
 16. Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
 16. Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 16. M. Bacquehem, Aust. str., for Bombay.
 16. Nanchang, British str., for Tientsin.
 16. Pakshan, British str., for Singapore.
 16. P. C. C. Kao, German str., for Bangkok.
 16. Stuttgart, German str., for Shanghai.
 16. State of Maine, Amr. ship, for New York.
 16. Taiyuan, British str., for Shanghai.
 17. Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
 17. Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 17. Gloucester City, British str., for Saigon.
 17. Hoihao, French str., for Pakhoi.
 17. Thales, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Nanchang, from Tientsin and Chefoo, Mr. Kennett.
 Per Kong Beng, from Kehsichang, Messrs. Brokmann and Otto.
 Per Ballarat, for Hongkong, from London, Messrs. H. A. Madge, R. N., C. F. Pollard, R. N., Brown, Horne, Bennett, W. E. Milne, F. R. Luke and Lieut. J. D. Venables; from Marseilles, Rear-Admiral Grenfell, C. M. G., Mrs. Layton, Rev. Anderson, Lieut. H. A. Carruthers, R. N., Misses George, Dunk, Hitchcock, Walsh, M. J. Bennett, B. B. Ramsey and G. Wilson. Messrs. J. Cronin and A. G. Roberts; from Brindisi, Sir Jas. MacKay; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bailey, Dr. R. Dane, Messrs. C. Bell, F. Barrymore, J. F. Green, W. L. Carter, A. G. Wright, H. H. Sharp, J. G. Mactaggart, G. M. Rillings, D. Kerr, C. A.

Barkshire, A. M. McKenzie, M. H. Whitley and A. R. Vowles; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs. Pullaw and two children, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Watson and child, Rev. and Mrs. Bill and infant, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Hickman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Campbell and (3) Misses Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Shindler, Mr. and Mrs. Windsor and two children, Revs. W. Gibson and F. Brown, Misses Perrott, Wollaston, Taylor and Marks, Mr. Moore and two children, Messrs. H. T. Morris, W. H. Browne, W. H. Dickinson, J. G. Beach, C. Best and D. Lawson; from Brindisi, Messrs. Somers Cocks, H. Cockburn, C. B., and Clarke; for Yokohama, from London, Mrs. Frank Henderson and Mr. Moxon.

Per *Tuiyuan*, from Australia, Mrs. Leon and child, Mrs. Maundreal and child, Mrs. Urguhart, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Capt. Calder, Messrs. J. Sloane, R. Garcia, R. L. Garcia, Lui Lafuente J. Dulinor, K. Nakashima and Tsukamoto.

Per *Eastern*, from Australia, Mrs. Harap, Mrs. Gibson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Alleu and two children, Rev. E. J. Barnett, Misses M. Searle, H. Fisher, Wallace, Henry, A. Garland, S. Garland, Popham, Blick, Harrison, Coleman, Fleming, Croucher, Oxley, M. Gray, Pickford and K. E. Clarke, Messrs. E. C. Sparrow, L. H. L. Maclean, J. P. Rae and Gonsalves.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Dr. Griffen, Capt. Herd, Messrs. Judah, D. Price, L. Sharp, Sharpff, D. H. Clough, D. Fotheringham, H. Gaspar and H. Williamson.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Coffee, Miss Kim, Mrs. Dormer, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Branch, Capt. Hobson, Dr. Burke, Messrs. Penrose, Benjamin, Johannes, Hugo, Apcar and Kunmagse.

Per *Kiautschou*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mrs. Hohnke and Mr. Spalkhaver; from Kobe, Mrs. Schluter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dannenberg, Misses J. Dannenberg, McCloud, Heathers, Allen, Georgia Kepky and Helen Carrier; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fullerton, Misses Friede, E. M. Myers and L. Brink; from Shanghai, Mrs. A. C. Howkins, Mrs. S. Smid, Mrs. Jagmun, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leiria, Mr. and Mrs. Amien and child, Capt. Gerard, Miss Jackson, Messrs. Michael, E. L. Berg, Oppenheim, Davidson Craig, A. Tewell, E. H. d'Aquino, E. H. Hinds, M. dos Remedios, E. Hjousberg, T. H. Frecke, G. C. Birkinridge, Shearer, Johnson, Domenico, Pietro, Wichensi, Evans, D. Lantis, E. Gonicelli and A. Maschi; from Yokohama, for Singapore, Mr. Taylor; for Penang, Mrs. Smith; for Colombo, General Astamoneff, Messrs. Omce and Chntzki; for Port Said, Messrs. Redecker, Carl Langerhaus and Bohnstedt; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Stratanowitch, Mr. and Mrs. Kemure and child, Miss Carr, Messrs. R. Lilly, H. Crasemann, Charles McGrath and S. Leech, Mrs. Koto Shimamura and infant and Miss Kiwa Oguri; for Hamburg, Rev. Alexander and son, Misses Alexander and H. Moss; for London, Rev. and Mrs. Buncombe and Prof. N. Arch. Hillhouse, Messrs. Th. Herrington and Balnero; from Kobe, for Penang, Mrs. Omiwassan; for Naples, Rev. W. R. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Holland and Mr. R. E. Ekers; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Rentiers and child, Miss Tyson and Mr. T. Nathan; from Nagasaki, for Port Said, Mr. Filius; for Genoa, Dr. and Mrs. Troin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Heinemeyer and child; for Hamburg, Miss Arnous; from Shanghai, for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Luck; for Port Said, Masters, Jolly (2) and Miss Tserilus; for Genoa, Admiral Kirchhoff, Mrs. A. Rosenbaum, Mrs. B. Rosenbaum, Mrs. v. Meyersen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Niclassen and child, Mr. and Mrs. v. Bucker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Marlett, General-Consul Pisco, Consul Schmitzler, Capt. Lukkien, Miss E. Gipperich, Messrs. v. Varchn, J. Faust, H. Edgreen, T. Stapelfeld, A. Cohn, Louis Witte and Krabbe; for Southampton, Mrs. Shearer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Platt and two children, Misses Crocker, Bridget Pillan, and Guild; for Hamburg, Mrs. Jean Hommel and Mrs. Sanderson; for London, Mrs. Marcus Allen and Mr. P. H. Wheaton.

Per *Kamakura Maru*, from Shimonoseki, Colonel J. W. Hogge and Mr. J. Muir.

Per *Kumano Maru*, from Glasgow, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Wolfson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ough and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Misses Bremerton

and Reave, Messrs. Read, Tyrwhitt, Gray, Turnbull, Cunningham, and Thomas; for Shanghai, Rev. and Mrs. Matthews and Mr. Cummings; for Kobe, Mrs. Reynell and two children, Mr. Hardie, Mrs. Kawano, Miss Tanita and Mr. Koidjumi; for Yokohama, Mrs. Parker, Messrs. Elkington, James, Daniel, Baker and Hall, Baron Iwasaki, Messrs. Sone, Nishikawa, Seki and Sasaki.

Per *Socotra*, from Foochow, Mrs. E. A. Hewett.

Per *Glengarry*, from London, &c., Messrs. Denrys and Heintzle.

Per *Choying*, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs. L. Ceresole, D. Smith and C. E. Holmes.

Per *Athenian*, from Vancouver, &c., Mrs. E. Gumpert, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alley, Dr. Agnes Trunbull, Messrs. W. Dennis, G. C. Clarke, J. L. Ames, F. Gove, F. R. Sears, R. Fincke, H. E. Larkins, C. A. Robinson, F. L. Robinson, O. Nagayama and B. Aikana.

Per *Stuttgart*, for Hongkong, from Southampton, Misses Merchant and Sampson; from Genoa, Rear-Admiral von Ahlefeld, Misses Boileau and Goldie, Messrs. S. Swart and Adolf Stucken; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Richards; from Singapore, Mr. Stanbury and family; for Shanghai, from Southampton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Clark and children, Mrs. McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and children, Misses Cole, Clegg, Hirst, Alice Johnstone, J. Rhind, Stayner and Usher, Rev. Young J. Allen, Dr. E. McKillop Young and Mr. E. Powys; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beermann, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stührmann and child, Miss Kathie Goebel, Messrs. Blüm, S. Friedrich, Ingenohl, Friedrich Macke, Adonias Nolte, J. Palazzi and Stollhamar; from Naples, Mr. de Ridder; for Nagasaki, from Genoa, Mr. Otto Oppenroth; for Yokohama, from Genoa, Messrs. C. Cugno and Vogler.

DEPARTED.

Per *Coromandel*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. Filombino dos Santos Vieta, for Bombay, Mr. C. I. M. Maloophoy; for Brindisi, Dr. Weir Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, M. D., Mr. Mrs. and Miss J. G. War; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ritchie and family, Miss Townsend and Mr. J. N. Zuniga; for London, Foreman and Mrs. W. Reid and family, Lieut. H. C. Carr, R. N., Messrs. Jas. H. Rose, R. N., and W. T. Stearn, R. N.; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mr. A. Collins; for Colombo, Mr. P. Ryan; for London, Mr. A. B. Rex.

Per *Ballaarat*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Mrs. J. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Hart; Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Forteath and child, Messrs. H. R. Kinnear, Mitchell, A. Bovet, John Hartly, and C. E. Neilson; from Brindisi, Messrs. Somers Clocks, H. Cockburn, H. A. Madge and Clarke; from London, Mrs. Pullan and two children, Mrs. Moore and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Hill and infant, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Watson and child, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Hickman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Campbell and (3) Misses Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Schindler, Mr. and Mrs. Windsor and child, Revs. W. Gibson and F. Brown, Misses Perrott, Wollaston, Taylor, and Marks, Messrs. H. T. Morris, W. H. Brown, W. H. Dickenson, J. G. Beach, C. Best and D. Lawson; for Yokohama, from London, Mrs. Frank Henderson and Mr. Moxon.

Per *Kiautschou*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. R. A. F. Penrose, Lettispcar, E. Johannes, S. E. Waters, Benjamin, L. Maclean, C. Brookmann and K. Nakashima; for Genoa, Messrs. C. Thiel, J. G. Dawson, and Th. Hansen, Sisters M. Danelli and G. Doassi; for London, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Clement, Miss M. C. Clement, Messrs. W. Matheson, E. S. Earby, David Young, Thos. W. Mair and D. McLaren; for Hamburg, Messrs. O. Lehmann, H. Moeller and A. Kempster.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Mrs. and Miss Wolfson and Master Wolfson, Mrs. Wilson, Misses Allen, Z. Mer, McKinnis, McLeod and Weathers, Messrs. J. Hartigan, E. Hartigan, L. Hartigan, A. A. Hobener, J. P. Monteiro, R. L. Garcia, R. C. Hosty, A. A. Fox, Lineberger and Dempsey.

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